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Public Participation ^① and Information Work Group Appendix

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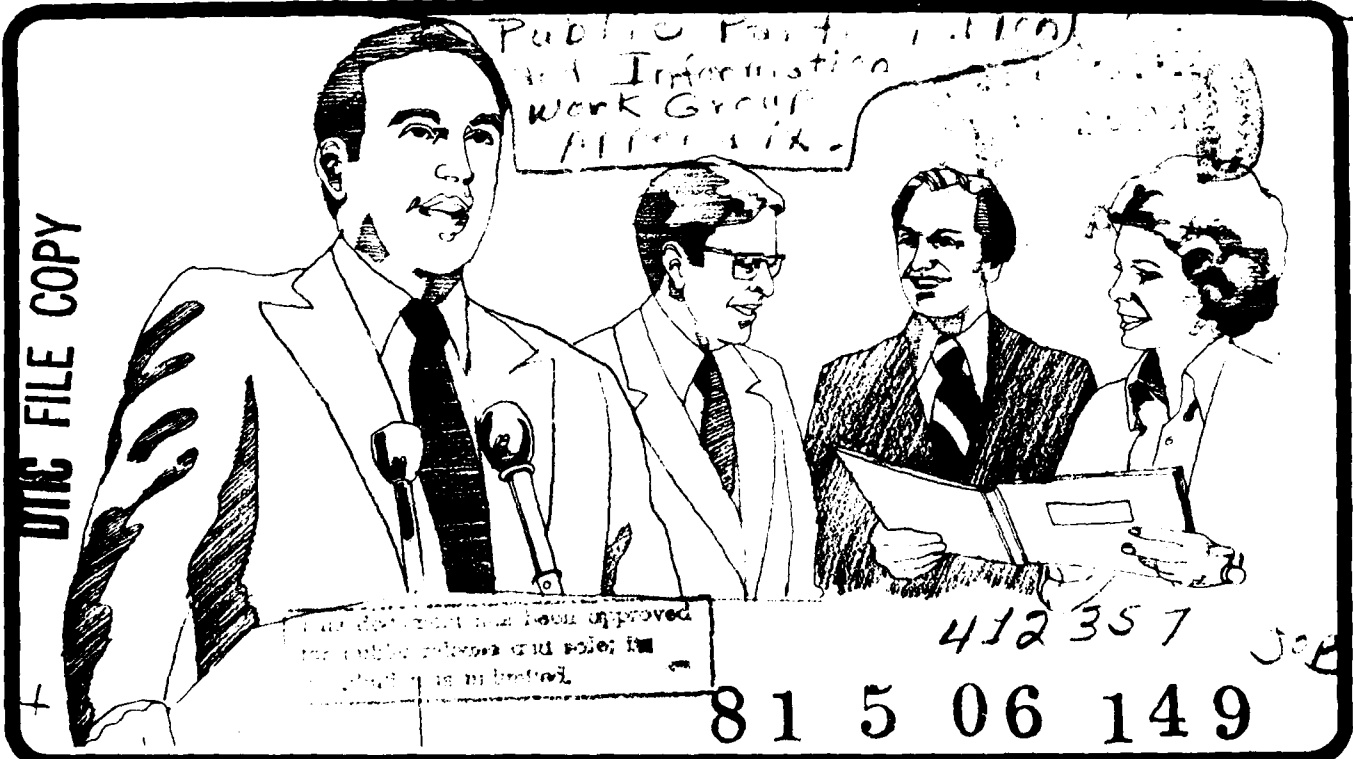
FINAL
DECEMBER
1980

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GREAT II

Upper Mississippi River
(Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri).

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Great River Environmental Action Team

GREAT RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION TEAM
(GREAT II)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION WORK GROUP

FINAL APPENDIX

BY

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UNDER

CONTRACT No. DACW 25-78-C-0071 ^{new}

TO

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201

DECEMBER, 1980

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Mississippi is the greatest river in North America, gathering run-off from 31 states and parts of two Canadian provinces, draining 1.5 million square miles. It is the third largest watershed in the world, flowing 2,500 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. Millions of people live on its banks and draw life from its waters. Over five hundred kinds of animals live among the diverse plant communities that thrive in and along the river.

Man, in his progress, has put the river to many varied and sometimes conflicting uses. The pressures of man's use of the river are feared to be degrading the environmental qualities of the river. More information is needed on the complex interactions of the river's resources and these resources reactions to mans activities on the river. When this information is obtained, it can then be used to determine where problems exist and the alternatives available to man to solve these problems and coordinate river uses to minimize conflicts.

A. STUDY AUTHORIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In response to increasing public concern for the environmental quality of the river, the Great River Study was authorized by Congress in the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-587). This legislation authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers...."to investigate and study, in cooperation with interested states and Federal agencies, through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, the development of a river system management plan....".

The total study program includes three Great River Environmental Action Teams (GREAT), which have the responsibility for the river reaches from St. Paul/Minneapolis to Guttenberg, Iowa (GREAT I); Guttenberg to Saverton, Missouri (GREAT II); and Saverton to the confluence of the Ohio River (GREAT III).

The study programs and recommendations of the three GREAT Teams will be brought together into a river management strategy for the entire Upper Mississippi River. The goal of the study is to present to Congress and the people a river resource management plan that is, above all, realistic - a plan that is technically and economically sound, socially and environmentally acceptable, and capable of being put into action within a reasonable period of time.

Section for	7
GREAT I	
GREAT II	
GREAT III	
Public	
Comments	
Signature	<i>W. L. ...</i>
Date	

A

B. STUDY PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the GREAT II Studies is to identify and resolve conflicts resulting from separate legislative actions of Congress which mandated that the Upper Mississippi River be managed in the national interest for commercial navigation and as a fish and wildlife refuge.

The concept of the study originated from a need to coordinate the maintenance activities of a 9-foot navigation channel by the U.S. Corps of Engineers from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri with other river uses. GREAT II was founded because of increasing concern by conservationists and the general public over the lack of information available about the impacts of U.S. Corps of Engineers channel maintenance activities on many key resources of the river.

The scope of the GREAT II Study is directed toward developing a river system management plan incorporating total river resource requirements. GREAT II was organized early in fiscal year 1977 (October, 1976 through September, 1977) and is studying the river from Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri.

C. STUDY PARTICIPATION AND ORGANIZATION

The GREAT II Team is composed of representatives from the following Upper Mississippi Basin States and the Federal River Resource-oriented agencies:

- State of Illinois
- State of Iowa
- State of Missouri
- State of Wisconsin
- U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service
- U.S. Department of Defense - Department of the Army - Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Transportation - U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee (ex officio)

GREAT II is organized into 12 functional work groups and the Plan Formulation Work Group. Each work group is to accomplish the study objectives as they relate to the work group's functional area and as directed by the Team. Work groups are composed of persons having expertise and interest in the work groups area of study.

This report summarizes the concerns, objectives, activities, conclusions and recommendations of the Public Participation and Information Work Group as they relate to the GREAT II study area.

The overall objective for the Public Participation and Information Work Group (PPIWG) as developed by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission in 1974 is as follows:

...to develop procedures for assuring an appropriate level of public participation.

Based on this objective the work group was described in the 1977 GREAT II Plan of Study as being "responsible for maintaining a continuous program of active public information and participation throughout the study. Work group activities include:

1. Hold town meetings in study area.
2. Sponsor public information seminars.
3. Develop public information materials which may include; a public information manual, audio visual presentations, news releases to the media, a newsletter and special reports. A mailing system will be developed to distribute these materials.
4. Establish a system of community consultants (bridges) in the study area. These bridges will identify interested local parties; assist in scheduling public presentations; identify areas of local concerns; contact with the media and provide local coordination of information and education programs for the study.
5. Establish close coordination with local units of government with special assistance from the regional planning commissions.

D. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WORK GROUP ORGANIZATION

1. STAFF

Since September 1, 1977, the staff responsibility for the public information program has been through a contract with a private consulting firm. This contract was awarded in four phases, all being optional on the part of the Federal Government. Within the broad scope of the program, some modifications have been made based on the changing needs of the public information program. A full-time public participation headquarters was established centrally within the study area to provide regular assistance to the citizens of the study area.

In general the staff attempted to a) provide information to the public, b) obtain public response, and c) incorporate public view points into all major study planning decisions. This was accomplished through a number of techniques which will be discussed in detail later in this report (Work Group Activities and Accomplishments).

2. PARTICIPANTS

The PPIWG was continually open to new members. An individual needed only to have an interest in the river to qualify for membership. Members included individuals from conservation organizations, state and federal agencies, public utilities, commercial transportation organizations, businesses, historical societies, public officials, news media, and the general public.

The mailing list for the work group contained approximately 1,000 names and addresses. This list was subdivided into a general, active, and Executive Board mailing list.

- Those on the general list received information of a general nature such as public meeting notices, the newsletter, and notices on the availability of pertinent reports and findings.
- Those on the active mailing list (approximately 180) received more detailed information pertaining to the study progress such as minutes of various work group meetings in addition to the information sent to the general list.
- Those on the Executive Board mailing list (10 - 12 people) received all information that other work groups received and held monthly meetings to provide input to the study.

Anyone that wished to become a member of the PPIWG was asked to specify which mailing list they preferred.

In short the full Public Participation and Information Work Group was a group of people who:

- a. Asked to be kept informed during the study in more than a passing way.
- b. Indicated to us they would take the time to provide input at key study points.
- c. Indicated they would be willing to provide extensive review of study output on a monthly basis.

3. MEETINGS AND PROCEDURES

The PPIWG Executive Board met almost monthly, with announcement of the meetings mailed in advance to all members of the Executive Board as well as members on the active mailing list.

The PPIWG was organized in January - April, 1978, with the first Executive Board meeting held in April, 1978. Meetings of the full PPIWG (active mailing list) were held as needed.

Minutes were kept of all meetings. In addition, Executive Board meetings were tape-recorded. A complete set of PPIWG Executive Board minutes are contained in Technical Appendix #2. The tapes are available from the contractor, Dan McGuinness and Associates.

Meeting procedures were developed in early 1978. All meetings were open to the public. Visitors were common.

4. VOTING PROCEDURES

The general work group was ruled by a majority vote with minority views expressed. Everyone present had the right to vote. However, the Executive Board, because of their more active participation, would make the final decision on issues taking the general work group's opinion into consideration. The Executive Board was also ruled by a majority of those present with minority views expressed and recorded.

Members of the public were also encouraged to express their personal opinions.

5. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Public Participation Coordinator was responsible for keeping the general public and the Executive Board informed of all study activities. This was done through the establishment of a project office, the organization of public meetings at key points in the study process, the organization of monthly Executive Board meetings, and the development and availability of a slide/movie presentation for any interested parties. The PPIWG Executive Board was responsible for maintaining active interest in study activities so they were capable of making intelligent decisions pertaining to review of study efforts. The Board was voluntary and represented a broad range of interests in the river. They acted as a liaison between the public and the Team. The Chairman or PPIWG Coordinator had the responsibility of representing the public at the Plan Formulation Work Group and GREAT II Team meetings. They attended as many Plan Formulation meetings as possible with the Coordinator voting in the Chairman's absence.

E. BACKGROUND INFORMATION (PORTION PERTAINING TO PPIWG)

During the early phase of the GREAT II River Study the public participation function was planned by Federal and State agency staff cooperating in the Great River Study.

In early 1977 it was proposed that the public involvement program for the study be developed on a broad base, and that this program be implemented as early as possible in the study. It was also proposed that provision be made for full-time independent Coordinator/Staff to assist the PPIWG in developing its public involvement strategy and improving the many interests associated with the study. The GREAT II study Team, through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, determined that it was in their best interest to contract with a private consultant for these services.

The contract for a full-time Coordinator/Staff was awarded to the firm of Dan McGuinness and Associates from Wabasha, Minnesota in August, 1977. It was divided into four phases, based on fiscal year considerations beginning with Phase A - fiscal year 1977. General administration of the contract was handled through the Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers while the progress of the contract was monitored by the GREAT II Team.

CHAPTER II

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

A. PROCESS

Once the 12 functional work groups and their overall objectives were formulated, the work group members began to identify public concerns, use conflicts and other problems related to their overall objective and area of study. A work groups' list of problems were composed of those problems identified in any of the following ways:

1. The problem was identified in GREAT I and was applicable to the GREAT II area.
2. The particular work group recognized an existing problem based on existing conditions.
3. The particular work group recognized a potential problem based on future projections of existing conditions and trends.
4. Other work groups identified concerns relating to the particular work groups' area of study.
5. The public expressed concerns and problems directly to the particular work group.
6. The public expressed concerns and problems to a particular work group through the Public Participation and Information Work Group (i.e., town meetings; houseboat trips, etc.).

These problems were compiled into a list to be evaluated by the particular work group for their relevancy to the study; the urgency or certainty of the problem; and the potential for resolving the problem within the time-frame of the study. Certain problems were eliminated from further study based on criteria guidelines developed by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission in 1974. The list of remaining problems was then prioritized by the work groups. (See Plan Formulation Work Group Appendix for the listing of these problems.)

The results of this screening process were put into tables and displayed in the Preliminary Feasibility Report.

Once the work group had developed a set of problems and needs, they formulated a list of objectives designed to address and, at a minimum, partially resolved their problems. These objectives were then used to identify tasks and/or studies which the work group needed to accomplish in order to identify the possible alternative solutions to their respective problems. The problems, objectives and tasks, therefore, repre-

sent the plans-of-action each work group used to derive their final conclusions and recommendations.

The conditions, both existing and future, which were used to identify a work groups problems are discussed in the following sections. The year 1979 was chosen as a base point for existing conditions, and a project life of 50 years was used to predict future conditions.

B. PRESENT CONDITIONS

One of the GREAT II guidelines developed to define the range of problems to be addressed by the work groups of the Team was the "identification of concerns indicated by the public regarding the importance of a particular problem through newspapers, organization position papers, public meetings, or other means". To handle this effort during the study the PPIWG was set up.

C. PROJECTED CONDITIONS

Identification of public concerns, without the development of a public participation and information program, would continue to be a problem during the study. Conditions following the study, in terms of public participation and information needs, would be dependent upon the nature of recommended actions developed by GREAT II in its final report.

D. STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

As a result of the problem identification process seven problems were determined to be of a nature applicable to the PPIWG. They are described on a form titled "Attachment 1" on Page 10.

E. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WORK GROUP OBJECTIVES

The seven problems identified for the PPIWG were used to develop the overall objective and five sub-objectives listed below.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: To develop procedures for assuring an appropriate level of public participation.

SUB-OBJECTIVES:

1. To keep the general public informed of highlights of the Study and gather public input on a periodic basis.

2. To communicate with "local experts" to assure their input to the Study.
3. To provide independent staff assistance for the citizens to assure credible input on a constant basis equal with the agencies.
4. To generate more public interest in the river and the GREAT Study in general.
5. To provide detailed information on specific study elements to specific segments of the public on an as-needed basis.

F. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WORK GROUP PLAN OF ACTION

Several tasks were then developed to address this objective and sub-objectives. See form "Attachment #3" on Page 11. These tasks were used to develop a Plan of Action for the work group.

Since the public information program is based on a phased contract, the detailed Plan of Action was updated each year while the general tasks remained the same. A general discussion of tasks accomplished is presented in the next chapter. For a detailed review of activities the reader may refer to the supporting documents listed in the exhibits.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION W.G.

1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM (LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)	2. DATE IDENTIFIED	3. AGENCY, GROUP, ETC. WHO IDENTIFIED	4A. IS THE PRO- BLEM BEING ADDRESSED BY GREAT II?	4B. IF IT IS, BY WHICH TASKS	4C. IF IT'S NOT, WHY NOT?
1. There is a need to keep the general public informed of highlights of the Study and gather general public input on a periodic basis.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	All	
2. There is a need to provide more detailed information on specific study elements to specific segments of the public on an "as needed" basis.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.	
3. There is a need for a system of information/input procedures on a regular basis to interested citizens and groups	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.	
4. There is a need to communicate with "local experts" to assure their input in the study.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11.	
5. There is a need to communicate with persons on the regional and local government level during the study.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11.	
6. There is a need to provide independent staff assistance for the citizens of the valley to assure credible input on a constant basis equal with the agencies.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.	
7. There is a need to generate more public interest in the river and GREAT Study in general.	1977	General Public	Yes, FPIWG	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.	

WORK GROUP Public Participation W.G. FORMULATION OF TASKS

DESCRIPTION OF TASK	PURPOSE OF TASK	PERSON(S) OR GROUP(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETION OF TASK	PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY TASK	ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE OF TASK
1. Town Meeting	to introduce public to study and to solicit input	Work Group Coordinator	All	Completed 6 meetings & houseboat trip
2. Executive Board Establishment	to distribute information to public and to develop work group organization and operating procedures	Work Group Coordinator	1,2,3,4,7,	Completed held 3 organization meetings
3. Public Meetings	to keep public informed as to the status of GREAT - task dropped due to lack of public interest & attendance	Work Group Exec. Board	- -	originally to on going - completed April, 1978
4. Critical Point Public Meetings	to review GREAT II Study products - discuss and develop public concerns	Work Group Exec. Board	1.2.3.4.7	on going
5. Public Information Workshop	to inform public of particular Study elements - develop public position paper	Work Group Coordinator & Executive Board	1,2,3,4,5, & 7	May 20, 1979

WORK GROUP Public Participation FORMULATION OF TASKS

DESCRIPTION OF TASK	PURPOSE OF TASK	PERSON(S) OR GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETION OF TASK	PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY TASK	ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE OF TASK
6. Public Information and Education	to develop public info. materials and distribute or present news-letter, slides presentations, etc.	Work Group Coordinator	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7	On going
7. Local Contacts Developed	to aid in dissemination, presentation and solicitation of information and education programs for the Study	Work Group	1, 2, 3, & 7	On going
8. Solicit Input From Local Unit of Government.	to aid in coordination of planning efforts	Work Group	1, 3, 5, 6, & 7	On going - have not been able to establish close coordination
9. Monitor GREAT II Study Activities	to ensure that study activities are in the best interests of the public	Work Group Exec. Board & Coordinator	1 & 6	On going
10. Provide Input to GREAT II	based on public concerns to ensure that the public's interests are adequately represented	Coordinator & Chairman of Exec. Board	1, 3, 4, 5, & 6	On going

WORK GROUP Public Participation FORMULATION OF TASKS

DESCRIPTION OF TASK	PURPOSE OF TASK	PERSON(S) OR GROUP RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETION OF TASK	PROBLEMS ADDRESSED BY TASK	ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE OF TASK
11. Establish a Project Office	to serve as a public information center and act as staff for Public Participation Work Group	Work Group Coordinator	All	April 1980

CHAPTER III

WORK GROUP ACTIVITIES/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following work group activities were implemented to encourage public contributions to the Action Team and to carry out the objectives of the PPIWG.

A. TOWN MEETINGS (TASK 1)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Addressed all the identified problems.

With the onset of the contract to Dan McGuinness and Associates (August, 1977) the public participation coordinators began planning a program to introduce the citizens of the valley to the Great River Study, and to provide a means for them to identify to GREAT II their concerns. This helped the study Team develop an initial direction for the study that would reflect the concerns of the public.

2. DESCRIPTION

The PPIWG staff along with various Team members travelled by houseboat to communities along the GREAT II reach of the river (Guttenberg, Iowa to Saverton, Missouri), making 31 scheduled stops. At the stops people either were invited aboard to visit, or by advance arrangement, members of the Team participated in local community meetings, civic events, etc.

3. METHODS

The PPIWG staff rented a 42 foot houseboat from Boatels Rentals in McGregor, Iowa. The craft was equipped with two 2' x 8' GREAT identification signs, additional safety equipment, and an ample supply of "hand out" material regarding the GREAT study. To facilitate shuttling back and forth for evening accommodations and to assist in advance work on shore prior to arrival by boat one PPIWG staff member travelled ahead by van (Public Participation Mobile Unit). The van also carried identification signs and information was available in the van in case of delays by the boat in meeting its schedule. This project was carried out in conjunction with a

GREAT I houseboat trip from Minneapolis, Minnesota to Guttenberg, Iowa as part of the GREAT I PPIWG Program.

During this trip six additional evening public meetings were scheduled throughout the study area. At these meetings a formal presentation and slide show introducing the study was made. This was followed by a question and comment period which allowed the public to express concerns. The six meetings were held at Dubuque, Iowa; Clinton, Iowa; Rock Island, Illinois; Quincy, Illinois; Keokuk, Iowa; and Burlington, Iowa. Extensive advance work (direct mailings, media releases, etc.) was done to announce the meetings.

4. SCHEDULE/COST

The boat trip began on September 19, 1977, and was completed on October 3, 1977. Over 130 manhours of time were devoted to advance work for the GREAT II trip. The bulk of this time was spent developing a workable schedule for both the boat and the van, working out the schedule with Team members and locks and dams, locating rooms for the evening public meetings, and advance work with citizens and news media. Over 500 posters displaying the boat's scheduled stops and the locations of the six evening meetings were distributed. For further information see the report "GREAT ... IS REACHING OUT TO THE PEOPLE" (Technical Appendix #1).

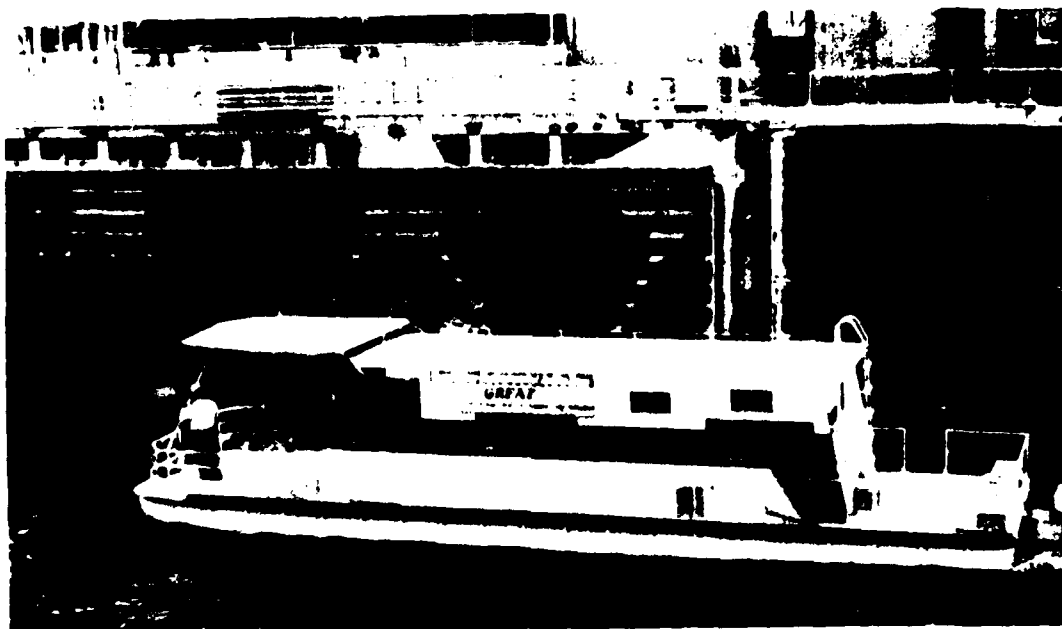
The initial costs were handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates with the states and agencies devoting the time of their involved individuals (see Cost Summary, Exhibit A).

5. RESULTS

Approximately 400 people were reached through these stops and the public meetings. The questions and comments that were received during the trip were recorded and published in a report "GREAT...IS REACHING OUT TO THE PEOPLE". The problems that were identified by the public during those meetings were forwarded to the appropriate work group chairmen for inclusion in their problem identification tables. An additional result of the effort was the identification of "interested publics" and an opportunity to inform those who attended or saw/heard/read media reviews.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The trip was beneficial to the PPIWG staff and the Team members who attended as it served to familiarize them with this portion of



The 42 foot houseboat used in the 1977 boat trip; locking through one of the locks in the GREAT 11 area.



Wendy Nichols, Assistant Public Participation Coordinator (far left), tours Boston Bay with members of the Boston Bay Conservation Club, 1977.

the river. The knowledge was beneficial to all aspects of the study. The PPIWG staff felt that the boat trip and six town meetings successfully achieved the following stated objectives:

- a. The program at the town meetings and the discussions at the river front stops reflected the purpose and organization of the study. The people that attended each session became more aware of the river, its problems, and what agencies are or are not doing.
- b. The atmosphere was very conducive for informal one-to-one dialogue and that was exactly what resulted.
- c. The trip was very informative both for those who participated directly and those that participated indirectly through the news media.
- d. The town meetings held in 1977 brought much input to GREAT and resulted in several modifications in the GREAT II study plan. As a result group Plans of Action address numerous public concerns directly or indirectly.

B. EXECUTIVE BOARD (TASK 2)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of establishing a PPIWG Executive Board was to develop work group organization and operating procedures and to facilitate good, productive public input. This task addressed Problems #1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

2. DESCRIPTION

The public had a vote at the Plan Formulation level of the study and therefore a group of well-informed, interested individuals were needed to provide guidance to the public representative. The Board determined the vote for the public on budget and policy issues. They monitored the study progress to make sure that the issues identified by the public were addressed.

3. METHODS

With the help of the mailing lists used for the initial meetings and boat trip and the sign-up sheets from that trip a general mailing list was established. This list was used to distribute

meeting notices for the first work group organizational meeting scheduled for January 28, 1978. It was originally planned to only hold one meeting for the entire work group in Rock Island (central to the study area). Because of very inclement weather and poor attendance it was decided to hold two more of these organizational meetings in other portions of the study area. Therefore, individuals on the mailing list were notified that duplicate meetings would be held in Dubuque, Iowa on Saturday, February 25, and in Quincy, Illinois on Saturday, March 4, 1978.

All three of these meetings were announced in local newspapers as well as the notices that were mailed to individuals, and were fairly well attended (see meeting minutes). At these meetings a short introduction explaining the function of the Coordinator and the Public Participation Headquarters was given. This was followed by a general discussion and questions. After a short intermission the meeting reconvened to discuss some possibilities for the internal structure of the work group and the proposed Plan of Action for the work group developed by the Coordinator was reviewed. It was decided at these meetings that a volunteer task force be made up of members from each of the meetings would be needed to review the guidelines developed at each of these meetings and finalize the operating procedures. This task force met on April 1, 1978, in LeClaire, Iowa, to develop and finalize the internal structure and operating procedures of the PPIWG with the understanding that they would be evaluated and updated on October 1, 1978.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

The Executive Board was officially formed on April 1, 1978 and remained active throughout the study. The costs of mailings, information reproduction, meeting arrangements, etc., were handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

It was decided at the April 1 meeting that a voluntary Executive Board would be established "to handle internal matters and act as a watch dog for the public - bringing matters to the public on as wide a basis as needed". The work group members present volunteered to serve on the Executive Board. A chairman and vice-chairman were also selected at that meeting.

The following is the definition of the purpose of the Executive Board as developed by its members:

"The Board, by virtue of its frequent meetings, has a special function with respect to safeguarding and promotion of the public interest. If the Board is broadly representative of the public, as it should be, it will be composed largely of persons who possess, at most, limited knowledge and competence with respect to the scientific and technical studies that constitute an important part of the GREAT II effort. As a consequence the Board will seldom be qualified to make judgements concerning the technical aspects of proposed river studies, or to judge the scientific validity of the results of such studies. Rather, the appropriate role of the Board lies mainly in the area of policy decision making at which point the Board has a special responsibility for assuring that an appropriate balance is maintained between private and special interests, on the one hand and public interest, on the other, in the development of policies and plans for the management of the river system. To carry out this responsibility, Board members need to become as well informed as possible with respect to the various studies being planned, or carried out, as part of the GREAT II effort. In this connection they will need to rely heavily on the technical staffs of the agencies and work groups responsible for such studies. The Board will also need to become skilled in evaluating the relative benefits and costs, especially the benefits to the public and the costs to the public, that may result from various alternative policy decisions. This group is encouraging broader citizen participation among people in their own geographic locations. The Executive Board is a valuable asset to the staff in giving guidance on how the public feels; and when and where public input efforts are needed. In short, it is the job of the PPIWG staff to seek out as much public input as possible. The PPIWG and Executive Board are the key contacts. In meetings, news media, etc., even broader input is sought. All input is used to guide Team members."

The PPIWG Executive Board had 33 regular monthly meetings throughout the study. At these meetings the Coordinator supplied the members with all the informational material they needed to review or discuss. The meetings consisted of a review of old business, status reports of other work groups' activities, status reports on any actions that were taken as a result of Executive Board requests, introduction of any new business requiring Executive Board action, review of any new contracts or reports from pilot studies, any discussion of any new business or interest items that the members wish to discuss. After the meetings the Coordinator submitted a set of meeting minutes which were distributed to the active work group mailing list and reviewed at the following Board meeting.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The Executive Board had to be kept informed of all the activities of the GREAT II Team. They were, in most cases, the voice of the public and therefore had to have a good enough understanding of all the activities and on-going studies to make a decision for the entire public. They requested that they be sent copies of all the work groups meeting notices and minutes. They also directed the Coordinator to supply them with a status report of all the existing studies and contracts to bring them up-to-date.

Fortunately the members of the Board were from diverse areas of interest. There were environmentalists (Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League), engineers, a soil conservationist, recreationists, and just interested citizens. Later the membership was expanded to include an individual from the commercial towing industry, and members of the levee districts. A list of Executive Board members is contained in Exhibit B. In addition, the minutes of the PPIWG Executive Board are bound as Technical Appendix #2.

C. PUBLIC MEETINGS - NON CRITICAL POINT MEETINGS (TASK 3)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of these regular public meetings was to keep the public informed as to the status of GREAT. This task addressed all the problems.

2. DESCRIPTION

Executive Board meetings were always open to the public. However, an individual that was not as actively involved in the study may have had some difficulty following and understanding the discussion of the Executive Board meetings. For this reason it was decided that the Coordinator should hold open public meetings in which any interested citizens could attend and be brought up-to-date on study activities. This was a way of getting better input from the general public. These public meetings would be termed Work Group meetings, and held in sets of three as needed during the study to provide a general informational outlet.

3. METHODS

The entire PPIWG mailing list was invited to these meetings. The guidelines for operating procedures for the work groups devel-

oped by the work group states "three duplicate meetings will be held throughout the study area as often as the Coordinator or Executive Board feels is necessary". The Coordinator began by scheduling three work group meetings for April, 1978; April 24 in Dubuque, Iowa, April 25 in Bettendorf, Iowa, and April 27 in Quincy, Illinois. An announcement of the meetings along with an agenda were sent to the general mailing list as well as press releases to the news media. The meetings were designed to give interested citizens a brief status report of the work groups' planned activities for the year. The Coordinator was also soliciting comments on potential dredged material placement sites.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

These meetings were to be on-going throughout the study. However, it was determined that they were not cost-effective or successful in reaching enough people. This method of informing the public was dropped in April, 1978, for other options. The cost was handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

The April work group meetings were essentially the third set of open public meetings (the six town meetings in September, 1977 were the first, the three organizational meetings in January, February and March, 1978 were the second). These meetings were held in the evening from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. to provide an opportunity for people that work during the day to attend. The attendance seemed to progressively decline.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Considering the number of meeting notices that were sent out (approximately 900) and the number of people that attended the meetings (23 and six were Executive Board members), this method of informing the general public was judged ineffective.

It seemed that the general public wanted to be informed about what the study hoped to accomplish and be able to voice their concerns (initial town meetings) but there were only very few people that really wanted to participate at a more active level. There had to be a more effective way of facilitating good citizen-agency communication. Some of the alternatives that were developed with the help of citizens and Executive Board members' suggestions are listed in the other sections.

D. CRITICAL POINT PUBLIC MEETINGS (TASK 4)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This task addressed Problems #1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, and was developed to provide public comments on certain aspects of the study.

2. DESCRIPTION

There were certain points in the study where a special public review and comment was required. In those cases critical point public meetings were held. There have been three sets of critical point public meetings held - those to review the Preliminary Feasibility Report, open house sessions to review preliminary work group recommendations, and a third set in June/July, 1980, to review the draft products of GREAT II.

3. METHODS

a. Public Review of Preliminary Feasibility Report

When GREAT II published their Preliminary Feasibility Report a notice of the availability of the report went out to the entire PPIWG general mailing list. Copies of the report were sent to people that requested them as well as the PPIWG Executive Board. Since this report signified a major milestone in the GREAT study, public meetings were scheduled to receive comments and answer questions from the public. This report was the first formal document containing information on specific recommendations and conclusions and therefore an opportunity for some pertinent specific public comments.

In order to ensure this pertinent input, the Coordinator prepared an evaluation form for the public to complete. This form contained all the recommendations and conclusions that were presented in the report along with an opportunity to evaluate each one.

An intensive public notice effort was undertaken to announce these three public meetings; Dubuque, Iowa on October 25, 1978; Bettendorf, Iowa on November 8, 1978; and Quincy, Illinois on December 7, 1978. At each meeting the Public Participation Coordinator presented a summary of the GREAT study process, a brief status report, and an introduction to the final report process. The citizens in attendance were asked to respond with their questions and comments. The evaluation form, along with an article of explanation was later sent out with the Newsletter in an effort to get the opinion of a larger sample set.

b. Pool Meetings

As the work groups were developing their draft appendix they were formulating work group recommendations. In an effort to get the public actively involved in the review of these preliminary work group recommendations the public participation staff organized a set of open house meetings to review them. These open houses were organized on a pool-by-pool basis. At the meetings the pool specific recommendations for that particular pool were displayed on maps and individuals were encouraged to comment on them by writing directly on the maps. The general recommendations pertaining to the entire study area were also displayed on poster board around the room. Individuals were also encouraged to comment on these.

An intensive public notice effort, similar to that for the previous meetings, was undertaken to encourage individuals to have input into this very important stage of the study. Ten meetings were scheduled throughout January and February, 1980 in Hannibal, Missouri for Pool 22; Quincy, Illinois for Pools 21 and 20; Keokuk, Iowa for Pool 19; Burlington, Iowa for Pool 18; Muscatine, Iowa for Pool 17; Rock Island, Illinois for Pools 16 and 15; LeClaire, Iowa for Pool 14; Clinton, Iowa for Pool 13; Dubuque, Iowa for Pool 12; and Guttenberg, Iowa for Pool 11. Approximately 600 personal letters were sent to city, and state officials, as well as individuals having an interest in the study to encourage them to attend the meeting in their area. The news media was also contacted through a personal letter, as well as press releases. All the individuals on the general mailing list, approximately 900, were notified through a special meeting notice outlining the reasons for the open house, the format, and the schedule.

c. 1980 Town Meetings

In May, 1980 a set of draft products were released by GREAT for public and agency review. The products included a set of Work Group Appendixes, a draft Main Report, and a draft Executive Summary. Included in the Main Report was a draft "Selected Plan" consisting of 64 recommendations under nine components. To provide an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the documents, the PPIWG staff held a series of six public meetings. They were held as follows:

Wednesday, June 25
Cassville, Wisconsin

Thursday, June 26
Dubuque, Iowa

Tuesday, July 1
Rock Island, Illinois

Wednesday, July 2
Burlington, Iowa

Wednesday, July 9
Keokuk, Iowa

Thursday, July 10
Hannibal, Missouri

Advance work for the meetings included advance press releases to all media, press conferences prior to most meetings, personal letters to interested parties (including all libraries and local officials), and a special issue (1,500 copies) of "River Currents".

At the meetings a movie about GREAT II, and a presentation of draft products was given followed by a detailed review of the Selected Plan - with opportunity for written and/or oral comments from the public. A Take-Home Survey was also provided to be returned by July 30th.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

All three series of meetings were part of an active public information program and therefore the cost was within the contract to Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

a. Preliminary Feasibility Report

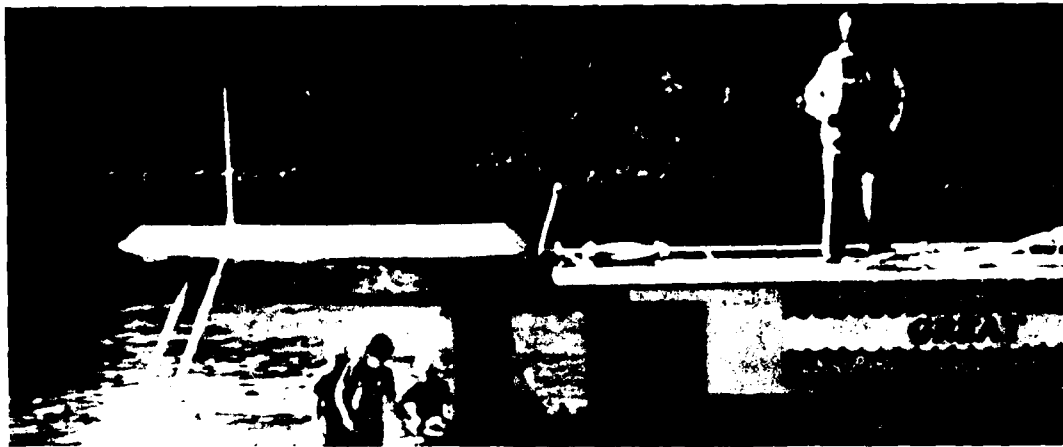
The proceedings of the meetings, as well as the results of the mail-back questionnaires were published in a report titled "GREAT II - A Summary of Public Concerns" (see Technical Appendix #3).

b. Pool Meetings

A summary of the pool meetings and the comments that were made was developed by the Coordinator (see accompanying documents). This summary was distributed to the work group chairmen to be used as a working document when evaluating their own recommendations and reports. Individuals that attended the pool meetings were also sent a copy. After the public meetings to review the draft Main Report and draft Work Group Appendixes were held in June and July, the comments from the pool meetings were combined with the comments from those meetings in a formal published report (see Technical Appendix #4). That report will be evaluated by the work group chairmen and the comments considered when they revise their draft reports into final form.

c. 1980 Town Meetings

A detailed report covering the pool meetings and 1980 town meetings, entitled "GREAT II 1980 Town Meeting Report" was prepared by the PPIWG staff and made available to the GREAT II



Citizens from all walks of life worked with GREAT...in the meeting rooms and on the river. Everyone who was interested in the river's future was encouraged to be part of the "Team".

Team, PFWG, and PPIWG by July 30, 1980, for their use in revising the GREAT II draft products (see Technical Appendix #4). All attendees of the town meetings (over 200) were sent the report if they indicated a request for one when they registered at the meeting. The meetings served an important function of providing the public an opportunity to review, in detail the proposed recommendations of GREAT II. While those who attended were primarily interested in a few "hot" issues, the purposes of the meetings were served and the moderate attendance demonstrated a relatively significant interest in the study by the general public.

6. CONCLUSIONS

a. Preliminary Feasibility Report

From these meetings and questionnaires, the study Team was able to get a better idea of the public's reactions to the possible conclusions and recommendations. This information proved valuable in guiding the work groups through the remainder of the GREAT II study.

b. Pool Meetings

The pool meetings were valuable in providing the work group chairmen with an early evaluation of some of the work group recommendations. The open house format was conducive to an informal interchange of ideas and, in some cases, a much more productive meeting than a formal hearing. Whenever there is information for review, that can be easily displayed, an open house format for the meeting should be considered.

c. 1980 Town Meetings

The public demonstrated an interest in the study results and were helpful in identifying "weak" areas in the reports. A good cross-section of interests attended and the GREAT II Team received many good comments. Good media coverage before and at the meetings helped GREAT II reach many more people than just meeting attendees. The use of small group sessions to review specific subject areas worked well although some sessions tended to be dominated by special interest groups occasionally.

E. PUBLIC INFORMATION WORKSHOPS (Task 5)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this task was to give the public a chance to interact with the work group chairmen on a more informal basis - to provide good citizen input. This task addressed Problems #1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.

2. DESCRIPTION

In the past, members of the PPIWG Executive Board have expressed the need for an opportunity to meet individually with work group chairmen to discuss the programs, activities, and likely results of each GREAT II work group. Further, the Executive Board felt that these deliberations would be beneficial and informative to the general public. The PPIWG staff was therefore directed to set up a three day intensive weekend workshop and to invite the public through a wide-spread publicity campaign. The workshop was scheduled for May 18, 19, 20, 1979 in Davenport, Iowa.

3. METHODS

The PPIWG Executive Board and Coordinator, with the concurrence of the GREAT II Plan Formulation Work Group (work group chairmen), initiated the background efforts to carry out the program. The April issue of "River Currents" carried a full page announcement/agenda for the workshop. This went to the entire general mailing list as well as press releases to the news media. The Friday evening (May 18th) session was scheduled as an introductory session for the members of the general public. The Saturday and Sunday sessions were devoted to panel discussions with individual work group chairmen. Each chairman was scheduled to appear for a one-hour session. All attendees received a packet of information including the Welcome, the Final Schedule, and a GREAT II Directory listing names and addresses of pertinent members of the GREAT II Team. There was also some introductory information for each work group, such as their work group objectives and identified problems which were intended to aid in the discussions.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

The cost of the workshop was handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates; with states and agencies devoting the time of the work group chairmen.

5. RESULTS

Citizen participation, other than the Executive Board members, was very poor but the session did prove to be beneficial for those who did attend. Some additional work group problems were identified. Some old ones were discussed again and much general discussion resulted in better understanding, of each others' problems and concerns.

In an effort to gain more information on how the participants felt about the value of the workshop, the Coordinator developed evaluation sheets for both the Executive Board members and the work group chairmen. These forms evaluated not only the information that was exchanged but the format of the workshop as well. Responses were varied, with people generally being satisfied with the results.

6. CONCLUSIONS

For a summary of the major items of discussion and copies of the returned evaluation forms refer to the report titled "GREAT - PPIWG Workshop Report" dated May, 1979 (see Technical Appendix #5). The workshop seemed to be beneficial for all individuals that were involved. However, the Executive Board members did feel that they should have been eligible for travel reimbursement.

F. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION (TASK 6)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This task addressed Problems #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. There are many citizens living on or near the 314 mile of river covered by the GREAT study. There was a need to develop public information material and to distribute or present this information to this affected group of people.

2. DESCRIPTION

An important duty of the Public Participation Coordinator was to educate the public about the river and the GREAT study. It was not only important to keep the interested members of the public informed of the study activities but also to interest the uninformed members of the public. To do this an interesting, on-going public information and education program had to be developed.

3. METHODS

Upon the initiation of the contract to Dan McGuinness and Associates, the Coordinator developed many methods for increasing the public information and education program, as follows:

a. Public Participation Headquarters

The establishment of the project office and a notice of the availability of the Coordinator was the first step. A notice to this effect was distributed to the entire mailing list on October 31, 1977. Individuals and the media were invited to call or come into the office with questions and concerns. See Article J in this section for more information on the project office.

b. Slides and Movies

The Coordinator next developed a small collection of slides which could be used to give public presentations on the GREAT study. Later a slide show developed by a member of the Corps of Engineers (that was used at the original town meetings) was transformed into a 16mm movie. This was much easier to handle and three copies of the film were made available for use by the Coordinator. Several notices of the availability of this film for use by any interested parties was made to the entire mailing list. Personal letters were sent to all the schools and libraries explaining the program and the availability of the film. Depending on the situation, the Coordinator would give a personal presentation or send one of the available copies of the film for use by the individual making the request.

During the study, the Coordinator made 55 personal appearances at schools and interest groups as well as distributing copies of the film to approximately 15 individuals for their own presentations. For detailed information as to the specific group, date and place, see the contractor's Phase Reports.

At each of these presentations "hand outs" were made available and the Coordinator answered questions. Any individuals wishing to be put on the mailing list to become either active or general work group members were encouraged to do so.

c. Newsletter

The GREAT II Newsletter "River Currents" was also developed as a means of keeping the general public informed of the activities of the study Team. The Newsletter was written and printed by the Coordinator, while the mailing was done by the Corps of Engineers. The Corps is much better equipped to do large bulk mailings of this type (approximately 1,000 copies).



GREAT was concerned about the quality of life in the river valley. We are stewards of this resource. How will we leave it for tomorrow's generation?

The newsletters were published approximately every two months with the first one mailed in January, 1978 and 13 published during the study. The first two gave a general introduction to the study while the subsequent ones featured a specific work group, their plan of action, activities, and accomplishments to date. The newsletter also contained information pertaining to specific work group studies or other activities. The "River Currents" also proved to be helpful when introducing a new individual to the study. By reading through copies of the past newsletters the person could get a background of each of the work groups activities, as well as other pertinent information. The newsletter was the most effective way of reaching the greatest number of people. A set of newsletters are bound as Technical Appendix #6.

d. News Media

The Coordinator appeared on several T.V. and radio talk shows and news programs as well as had news and feature articles in local newspapers. Newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the study were on the mailing lists and in addition received press releases announcing all of the public meetings. For more detailed information see the contractor's Phase Reports.

e. Public Meetings

All the public meetings held throughout the study were an important part of the public information and education program. See other tasks within this section.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

The public information and education program was an important part of public awareness of the study and therefore was on-going throughout the study. The costs were handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

The results of the activities at the public participation headquarters and the activities of the Coordinator's efforts are outlined in the Phase Reports. The results of the information and education efforts at the public meetings are published in technical appendixes mentioned throughout this chapter.

6. CONCLUSIONS

With the exception of the initial town meetings and the final public meetings, the public meeting efforts did not seem to be a very successful means of educating the public. Once they were informed about the reasons and organization of the study the public did not seem very concerned with attending the public meetings. There were a large number of people who wanted to be informed (news-letter, special presentations, etc.) but very few actually wanted to become actively involved. It appears that the best means of reaching the public is through a multi-faceted approach.

G. DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CONTACTS AND INPUT FROM LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT (TASKS 7 AND 8)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this task was to develop some contacts with key people in the community. It addressed Problems #1, 2, 3 and 7.

2. DESCRIPTION

Because of the size of the study area and the number of people indirectly affected by the study, contacts with key individuals in the communities were made. This would facilitate good communication with and representation of the communities in the study area.

3. METHODS

In the initial "reach-out" program (house boat trip) a special effort was made to notify all city and town officials. During the boat trip, many of these individuals became active members of the work group. In most of the communities along the river the Coordinator was aware of an individual that should be contacted to represent the community.

During FY '80 a special effort again was made to contact all of these local contacts to review the Draft Report in detail and develop some good comments for their communities.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

This was part of the on-going public information program and was handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

Several contacts were made with "local experts", local planning commissions, and units of government.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Not many of these individuals took an active interest in the study, but they were informed and aware of the study purpose and organization. Either they were informed by the original town meetings and remained on the general mailing list or the Coordinator contacted them personally to discuss the study.

H. MONITOR GREAT II STUDY ACTIVITIES (TASK 9)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This task addressed Problems #1 and 6. The purpose of this task was to ensure that study activities were in the best interests of the public.

2. DESCRIPTION

In order to maintain an effective public participation program the public must be informed of all the other work groups' activities. In most cases it was difficult or impossible for individuals to attend work group meetings since they were held during regular business hours. It was therefore the responsibility of the Coordinator to attend the work group meetings and in turn keep the public informed of their activities.

3. METHODS

The PPIWG Coordinator was a member of each of the other 12 work groups and therefore received meeting notices and minutes from them. She attended as many of the work group meetings as possible, depending on other commitments.

At these meetings the Coordinator not only monitored the work groups' activities but also represented the interests of the public. Based on her experience with the public and their comments on certain topics, the Coordinator was able to question or comment on the validity of other work group activities. She was able to relate

the concerns of the public to the other work groups as well as inform the public of the work groups activities.

The Coordinator informed the public of the other work groups activities in several ways; such as public meetings, newsletters, meeting minutes, etc., (these will be discussed in greater detail in other tasks in this section).

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

This was part of an active public information/participation program and therefore was on-going throughout the study (September, 1977 through September, 1980).

The cost of the program was handled through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

In the last three fiscal years the PPIWG staff attended 51 work group meetings in FY '78; 25 work group meetings in FY '79; and 27 work group meetings in FY '80. See contractor's Phase Reports for details on work groups and dates.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The public had a vote at the Plan Formulation level and therefore attendance at the other work groups' meetings was important to keep informed of the study activities. The Coordinator, acting as liaison between the public and the Team members seemed to be an effective way of monitoring the activities of the other work groups. In this type of a management study, covering such a large study area, it would be very difficult for the general public to monitor the study activities in any other way.

I. GREAT II INPUT FROM PUBLIC (TASK 10)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this task was to insure that the public's interests were adequately represented and to develop a set of problems that would give the Team an insight into the public's concerns. The task addressed Problems #1, 3, 4 and 5.

2. DESCRIPTION

The concerns of the public needed to be addressed, in some form, by the Team. The house boat trip and six evening town meetings served as a good means of collecting and discussing a set of initial problems that the Team could focus upon when developing their sub-objectives. It was important that the GREAT Team be cognizant of the public's concerns when determining the needs of the study and that they were aware of any new concerns or comments as the study progressed.

3. METHODS

During the house boat trip and introductory town meetings questions and comments were solicited from the members of the public that were present. This was done, both through written comments and oral comments. At each house boat trip stop, people were asked to "sign in" and a staff member was responsible for recording any questions or concerns that were voiced. At the evening meetings a court reporter was present to transcribe the events of the evening. All relevant questions and comments were forwarded to the appropriate work group chairman to address (see form entitled Attachment #1A).

As the study progressed the public continued to voice their opinions. These comments, questions, and recommendations were channeled through the PPIWG Coordinator. In some cases she could answer the questions herself. In other cases they needed to be forwarded to the other work groups to address. Any recommendations that were made were forwarded to the appropriate work group for consideration. A list of the additional problems identified by members of the public follows (see form entitled Attachment #1A, at the end of this section).

The procedure for citizen input as developed by the Executive Board is as follows:

"It is important that GREAT II receive input from any disseminated information to the public, preferably in writing, on an unbiased, clear and timely basis.

a. All individual comments, written or oral, should be addressed to the PPIWG staff at the GREAT II PPIWG headquarters.

b. The staff will handle all input in one or more of the following ways:

1) Respond directly back, such as in the case of requests for information.

2) Bring to the attention of the proper work group chairman (with copies to Plan Formulation Work Group and Executive Board members) and monitor response.

3) Bring to the attention of the PPIWG Executive Board for review and potential action at individual work group level.

4) *If Step #3 indicates need (if satisfactory response is not received), the staff will carry out the concern to Plan Formulation Work Group or Team.

* Staff and Executive Board will monitor response by work groups or Team to assure responses are timely and complete (within 30 days). If a response for any given input is not satisfactory the staff should appraise the PPIWG Executive Board who will consider and recommend further courses of action (resolutions). At the same time the staff should advise the Team Co-Chairs of the problem."

The Executive Board, acting as a watchdog for the public in addition occasionally made recommendations or passed resolutions when they felt they were necessary. A summary of the recommendations and resolutions passed by the Executive Board and the actions taken by the Team in addressing these public concerns follows (see Page 41).

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

This process was on-going throughout the study. Each time a question, comment, or recommendation came to the PPIWG or the Coordinator, it was channeled through the Coordinator to the appropriate work group chairman for consideration, as per the previously outlined procedure. This was one of the most important responsibilities of the Public Participation Coordinator and was within the scope of the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

The questions and comments received from the public on the boat trip were all listed in the report "GREAT...IS REACHING OUT TO THE PEOPLE". Their concerns were used by the chairmen when developing their work group Plan of Action.

Approximately eight months after the above report was published and distributed, a second report was developed by the Coordinators. This one titled "GREAT...RESPONDS TO THE PEOPLE" (see Technical Appendix #7), was an evaluation of how the Great River Environmental Action Team used the public input from that boat trip and town meetings. It gave an overview of the work groups objectives and specifically responded to the concerns that were raised in the last report.

This process did not stop with the publication of this second report. Throughout the study process a list of "problems" identified by members of the public, whether by an individual or the general public, was maintained by the Public Participation Coordinator. These are listed in form Attachment #1A. When a problem, comment or recommendation came up it was recorded and forwarded to the appropriate work group to address. Those that were identified by the Executive Board, as a whole, are handled in much the same manner but because they came from the PPIWG Executive Board they were usually more detailed and more relevant.

Many times a member of the Executive Board would bring up a request or resolution for consideration by the Board. Frequently the Board would review and agree with the request or recommendation and direct the Coordinator to forward it to the correct work group, as is the case with those in the following status report. More frequently, however, the Executive Board would not endorse these requests or recommendations for any one of several reasons, i.e., the recommendation was too detailed and they did not have the expertise to evaluate it. They did not feel that making detailed evaluations of a study was part of their function, or they did not feel that the recommendation was valid. Whatever the reason, if the item did not pass the Board with a majority vote of those members present at the meeting it was not sent forth as an Executive Board request or recommendation. The individual that brought it up was encouraged to send it on to the appropriate work group as his own personal comment. These personal comments and requests are documented in the minutes of the Board meetings as well as in the above mentioned table of problems identified by the public.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The initial list of problems from the house boat trip and the town meetings gave the Team and work groups a good insight into the concerns of the public.

The documentation of these concerns was very important. It insured that they became the responsibility of a specific interest and had to be addressed. In some cases the work groups were addressing the problems directly while in others it was being addressed

indirectly through a pilot study or through the evaluation of alternatives. Those that came from the Executive Board, however, needed to be addressed directly and a specific response to the Board was requested. Other work group appendixes, problem identification tables, should be consulted for their process for addressing problems originating from the public.

No problems were added to the list after the May, 1979 workshop as there was no longer time to incorporate any new problems into the work groups' Plans of Action. However, they were still forwarded to the appropriate work group for concern and incorporation where possible. Comments from the pool meetings held in January and February, 1980 and those from the June/July, 1980 public meetings were documented in a report so any new concerns have been documented and areas where information is still lacking have been identified.

J. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT OFFICE (TASK 11)

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Addressed all identified problems.

The purpose of this task was to develop an independent project office that would serve as a public information center and office for the staff of the PPIWG.

2. DESCRIPTION

A Public Participation Headquarters with full-time Coordinator and secretarial assistance was established to provide day-to-day communications with the public and serve as resource to the Public Participation and Information Work Group to carry out the Plan of Action.

Daily staff assistance included, in part, the following activities:

- a. Provide study information via telephone to any citizen during normal office hours.
- b. Answer all written correspondence from public regarding the study or referral to appropriate Team members or work groups.
- c. Be available to speak to citizen groups regarding the GREAT study.

- d. Provide maintenance of library of all study reports, work group minutes, etc.
- e. Attend all work group meetings and provide summaries to public.
- f. Act as secretary to PPIWG to take minutes/handle all meeting arrangements.
- g. Continue, throughout study, to identify and communicate with interested citizens. The public interest identification process will continue throughout the study through use of news media, mailing list searches, and other leads.
- h. Undertake any other means of assuring public input as requested by PPIWG, PFWG or Team.

3. METHODS

A full-time coordinator was hired through contract to Dan McGuinness and Associates to begin work on September 1, 1977, and to continue through end of study (September, 1980).

A Public Participation Headquarters was established in LeClaire, Iowa (central to the study area) and staffed with Coordinator and a part-time secretary. An additional part-time secretary was hired in September, 1978 to provide additional needed help with typing, mailings, etc.

4. SCHEDULE AND COST

The Coordinator, Staff Assistants, and project office are funded through the contract with Dan McGuinness and Associates.

5. RESULTS

Between August, 1977 and June, 1980, 7970 manhours of professional assistance and 5404 manhours of clerical assistance was provided to the project. Estimated hours for July through September, 1980 are 450 manhours of professional and 250 manhours of clerical assistance will be provided. Detailed descriptions of PPIWG staff activities are available in contractor's Phase Reports (see Technical Appendixes #8 and 9).

6. CONCLUSIONS

The project office (Public Participation Headquarters) was a very necessary part of the public information program. It served as a needed base for the activities of the Coordinator and staff.

INPUT FROM GREAT II EXECUTIVE BOARD
A SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUBMITTED BY

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD

(AS REFERENCED IN SECTION I, PART 3 (METHODS), PAGE 36)

A. RESOLUTIONS

1. NEW TYPE OF DREDGING EQUIPMENT:

"Be it resolved that development of a new type of dredging equipment be initiated by GREAT and scheduled for completion in time for consideration in developing final plans for GREAT which will be submitted to the elements of government and the public."

- a. Passed by Executive Board on June 3, 1978.
- b. Forwarded to PFWG on June 9, 1978 - presented to Material and Equipment Needs Work Group.
- c. Follow-up memo to MENWG on Status on August 26, 1978.
- d. Response from Irv Olson on October 19, 1978. Executive Board did not feel that this response adequately addressed the problem.
- e. PFWG proposes study to review dredging equipment which will compare and contrast existing equipment, new equipment and potential alterations of equipment to determine which is most applicable to the needs of the GREAT II area - approved at May 24, 1979 Team meeting.

2. SIDE CHANNEL RESOLUTION

"Be it resolved to recommend that GREAT II study the engineering practicability of a movable type dam (one that can be operated for each proposed side channel) also that studies of the practicability of providing culverts or other hydraulic structures, in the fixed portion of navigation dams, to improve water quality in back-water areas be made."

- a. Passed by Executive Board on July 8, 1978.

- b. Presented to PFWG on August 28, 1978 - forwarded to Side Channel Work Group.
- c. Written response from Gerry Bade on October 11, 1978 and his attendance at Executive Board meeting on October 16, 1978.
- d. Discussion of subject at SCWG meeting on October 23, 1978 and resultant memo from Gerry Bade to Board requesting clarification of certain aspects of design of structures on November 20, 1978.
- e. Letter from Mr. Goodell to Gerry Bade answering his questions from the November 20, 1978 memo - December 4, 1978.
- f. Letter to Gerry Bade from Executive Board his response on January 19, 1979.

3. DREDGED MATERIAL - PRODUCTIVE USES STUDY

"Be it resolved to recommend that GREAT II stop any studies, or refrain from approving any studies of dredged material (sand) in an attempt to determine productive uses in portland cement concrete, asphaltic concrete, masonry mortar, glass or any other engineering product."

- a. Passed by Executive Board on July 8, 1978.
- b. Presented to PFWG on August 29, 1978 - forwarded to DMUWG.
- c. Response from Jim Case on August 30, 1978.
- d. Executive Board satisfied with the response - letter to Jim Case on October 22, 1978.

4. DESORPTION OF POLLUTANTS BY MISSISSIPPI RIVER MUDS

"Be it resolved and recommended that the proposed project be thoroughly reviewed to provide a justification for the project, as it is presently concluded it will practically have no value in developing or executing an improved management plan, and any funds released in the process be allocated to needed productive studies."

- a. Resolution passed by phone poll of Executive Board members (without knowledge of chairman or coordinator) on September 10, 1978.

b. Memorandum developed in place of resolution to send to WQWG since some Board members were not happy with the procedure mentioned above - October 17, 1978.

c. Addressed at PFWG meeting through memo from John Ford on November 9, 1978.

d. Some Board members still unhappy with this study. Some feel it is not necessary, some feel that there are better methods that could be used.

5. HISTORICAL CHANGES IN RIVER CONTROL STRUCTURES

"Be it resolved and recommended that GREAT II disapprove, rescind or terminate any action of "looking at" these subjects".

a. Resolution passed by phone poll on September 10, 1978 (see above).

b. Memorandum developed by request of Executive Board and sent to FPMWG on October 17, 1978.

c. Response from Jim Doesburg on October 18, 1978.

d. Study had already completed the summer before by two graduate students which were hired through the contract to the State of Missouri.

6. RECREATION (COTTAGES)

"Be it resolved and recommended that GREAT II revise the Plan of Study to include a study to improve the management of land use in relation to recreational cottages."

a. Memo sent to RWG on September 16, 1978.

b. Resolution passed by phone poll on September 10, 1978 (see above).

c. Resolution formally passed by Executive Board on October 7, 1978.

d. Resolution sent to RWG Chairman on October 16, 1978.

e. Response from Mr. Brazelton on October 26, 1978 (draft Position Statement by RWG - has never been finalized).

- f. Executive Board, as a whole, not satisfied with this response.
- g. Members of the public decide to develop and administer their own survey (Mississippi River Campsite Preservation Association).
- h. Executive Board asks Coordinator to request list of campsite leases from Corps for this survey on January 6, 1979.
- i. Letter to Col. Mueller requesting list of campsite leases on January 12, 1979.
- j. Second letter to Col. Mueller on February 13, 1979.
- k. Response from R.A. Mattson, Real Estate Field Office stating that they would provide the information - February 14, 1979.
- l. Letter to Mr. Mattson asking him to give a firm date for the availability of the list so the citizens could plan their survey so it would be completed in time to include in RWG Appendix - March 12, 1979.
- m. Letter to Mr. Brazelton requesting he include the cabin site survey in the RWG Appendix - April 9, 1979.
- n. Letter from Don Brazelton stating that the RWG would include a discussion of the "cabin site use survey" and cabin site implications - April 19, 1979.

7. BACKWATER AREAS

"Be it resolved and recommended that, in addition to the resolution of July 8, 1978, the following actions be taken in the study of backwater areas, etc."

- a. Resolution passed by phone poll on September 10, 1978 (see above).
- b. Was redrafted into memorandum from November 1, 1978, but could not be agreed on at Executive Board level. Some members did not feel they had the expertise to evaluate the technical aspects of the resolution.
- c. Resolution dropped on November 4, 1978.

B. REQUESTS

1. REQUEST FOR WORK GROUPS TO REVIEW MR. GOODELL'S COMMENTS ON PLAN OF STUDY - JUNE 5, 1978.

- a. Response from RWG on June 30, 1978.
- b. Response from CTWG on June 12, 1978.
- c. Coordinator prepared response and presented it at Executive Board meeting on July 8, 1978.
- d. Executive Board satisfied.

2. REQUEST FOR RECREATION AND FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT WORK GROUPS TO ADDRESS PROBLEM OF LAND MANAGEMENT ALONG RIVER - JUNE 5, 1978.

- a. Response from Don Brazelton on June 29, 1978.
- b. Presence of Don Brazelton and Jim Doesburg at July 7, 1978 Executive Board meeting to discuss subject.
- c. Memorandum to Brazelton and Doesburg from Executive Board thanking them for their prompt attention to request on September 13, 1978.
- d. Preliminary Feasibility Report - September, 1978 - identifies the Commercial/Industrial Development Work Element as one that needs to be addressed.
- e. Plan Formulation approved a Scope of Work to address this work element on May 15, 1979.

3. WATER QUALITY RECOMMENDATION - WQWG GIVE ATTENTION TO THE POSSIBLE DEGRADATION OF WATER QUALITY ASSOCIATED WITH BARGE NAVIGATION OPERATIONS BY:

- a. Reviewing the data that currently exists with respect to other waterways and determining the applicability of such data to the Upper Mississippi.
 - b. Considering the initiation of studies of this potential water quality problem on the Upper Mississippi.
- 1) Sent to WQWG on February 13, 1979.

2) Work group chairman advised Coordinator to review studies done in GREAT I - March 14, 1979.

4. REQUEST AN ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY AS IT PERTAINS TO WATER CONTACT SPORTS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

- a. Sent to Recreation, Water Quality and Flood Plain Management Work Groups.

5. MEMO TO PLAN FORMULATION WORK GROUP SUGGESTING REVISIONS TO THE GREAT II RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE 1979 DREDGING SEASON PERTAINING TO DISPOSAL ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS.

- a. Sent to Plan Formulation members on April 7, 1979.
- b. Discussed and rejected at PFWG meeting on April 10, 1979 - see minutes of that meeting for details.

6. MEMO TO WORK GROUP CHAIRMEN REQUESTING THEIR EVALUATION OF THE TRIP TO WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION.

- a. Sent to Work Group Chairmen on April 9, 1979.
- b. Response from Mark Ackelson (PFWG) on April 17, 1979.
- c. Response from Don Brazelton (RWG) on April 18, 1979.
- d. Response from Jim Doesburg (FPMWG) on April 20, 1979.
- e. Response from Gerry Bade (SCWG) on April 20, 1979.

7. MEMO REQUESTING MR. OETKEN'S CONCERNS PERTAINING TO LEVEE MAINTENANCE AND RECREATIONAL USE BE ADDRESSED AND CHAIRMEN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO SEPAK WITH HIM.

- a. Memo sent to Recreation, Flood Plain Management, Fish and Wildlife, and Commercial Transportation Work Groups on April 18, 1979.
- b. Mr. Oetken invited to attend and speak at work group meeting.
- c. Response from PFWG on July 17, 1979.

8. LETTER TO COLONEL MUELLER ENCOURAGING THE CORPS TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED LEADERSHIP TO THE MENWG AND DRWG TO ASSURE THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THEIR WORK GROUP TASKS.

- a. Letter sent on July 20, 1979.

9. RECOMMENDATION REGARDING CHANNEL MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT. "PPIWG II RECOMMENDS THAT GREAT CAUSE STUDIES TO BE MADE AT EITHER ONE OR BOTH LOCATIONS, ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF READILY MOVABLE/PORTABLE "WING DAMS" AND "PILE-DAMS" TO SUPPLEMENT OTHER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES TO MAINTAIN THE CHANNEL."

- a. Set to DRWG and MENWG on July 16, 1979.
- b. No response from either work group but discussion at August Plan Formulation meeting and Steve VanderHorn (MENWG) was directed to address.
- c. Sent Steve VanderHorn copy of memo on August 15, 1979.
- d. Response from MENWG on September 12, 1979.
- e. Board accepted response, asked Mr. Goodell to review technical aspects and answer some questions MENWG may have.

FORM ATTACHMENT #1A

(AS REFERENCED IN SECTION I, PART 3 (METHODS), PAGE 36)

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DISPLAY, ON A STANDARD GREAT II FORM, THE PROBLEMS THAT WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE PUBLIC THROUGH VARIOUS PPIWG TASKS, AND WHETHER OR NOT THE PROBLEMS ARE BEING ADDRESSED BY GREAT II. THE READER IS ENCOURAGED TO REFER TO THE SPECIFIC WORK GROUP APPENDIXES CITED (WHERE APPLICABLE) TO SEE TO WHAT EXTENT THE WORK GROUPS' ADDRESSED THE PROBLEMS. THE FINAL MAIN REPORT OF GREAT DISCUSSES THE "SUCCESS" OF GREAT IN ADDRESSING AND FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS.

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Attachment #1A

1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM (LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)	2. DATE IDENTIFIED	3. AGENCY, GROUP, ETC. WHO IDENTIFIED	4A. IS THE PRO- BLEM BEING ADDRESSED BY GREAT 11?	4B. IF IT IS, BY WHICH TASKS	4C. IF IT'S NOT, WHY NOT?
1. Locking Problem / Pay for Locking	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Commercial Transport- ation & Recreation Yes	CT-1, 2, 3	
2. Need Education on Locking Priorities	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Recreation Yes	R-7, 11	
3. Backwater Filling In.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Side Channel WC Yes	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
4. 12 Foot Channel - problem lowering backwater	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Commercial Transport- ation No		See Comm. Trans. W.G. Appendix
5. Need Access Below Ft. Madison	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Recreation Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site- specific
6. Need More Access Below dam in Foot 11.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Recreation Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site- specific
7. Need More Islands/Recreation Areas Below Part of state	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Recreation Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site- specific

1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM (LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)	2. DATE IDENTIFIED	3. AGENCY, GROUP, ETC. WHO IDENTIFIED	4A. IS THE PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED BY GREAT II?	4B. IF IT IS, BY WHICH TASKS	4C. IF IT'S NOT WHY NOT?
8. Drop off of fishing in lower Des Moines River	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Fish and Wildlife	FW-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	
9. Investigate point source discharges in Ft. Madison	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.O.W.G. Yes	See Water Quality Work Group Appendix	
10. Discussion of lead shot issue	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. No		not being addressed by GREAT Study
11. Trapping season is a little to late	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. No		not being addressed by GREAT Study
12. Should work more on press coverage to get public more involved	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	I.F.I.W.G. Yes	6, 7	
13. Need something more for tourists - ferry between Guttenberg, IA and Cassville, WI	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. No		beyond scope of GREAT
14. Use dredged material to build road on river side of tracks in Cassville	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.M.F.W.G. Yes		too costly to put material there see item W. Guttenberg

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15. Discussion of steel shot issue	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. No	Same as problem ID	
16. Areas along channel (recreational develop- ments, docks, etc.) are seriously affect- ed by wakes from recreational craft.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Partially		Will be discussed in Rec. W. G. Appendix no studies
17. Side Channel openings - Sebula area recreation and fish & wildlife value, clear sloughs and dredge out lake	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4, 7	
18. Against 12 foot channel -	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	C.T.W.G. No		12Ft. Chan- nel goes against present fed- eral law - not a pro- blem.
19. Should have coordinator with GREAT River Road project	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	P.P.W.G. Yes	Task 10	
20. Concerned with water quality - farm chemicals and sedimentation	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	W.Q.W.G. Yes	See Water Quality W.G. Appendix	
21. Bellevue slough needs to be opened. (R.M. 595.5)	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4, 7	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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22. Sabula, IA - Dredge S. side/fill N. side to expand city. Use channel fill	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.W.U.W.G. Yes	See Dredge Material Uses W.G. Appendix	
23. Bellevue needs public harbor for tourist traffic with facilities.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	See Rec. W.G. Appendix	
24. Recreational use in part of Savanna proving grounds - does government need all that area?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	See Rec. W.G. Appendix	
25. No wake area below Land D 12 (pleasure craft)	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	See Rec. W.G. Appendix	
26. Need some organization to contract with local person to police recreational areas.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	See Rec. W.G. Appendix	
27. Need more beaches on Iowa side above land D 12	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	See Rec. W.G. Appendix	
28. Side channel opening, blockage of slough near Smith's Ferry.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4, 7	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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29. Need more pumping stations for recreational craft. All the harbors or marinas need a holding tank that could be pumped out later - or at locks		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	Recreation W.G. Appendix	
30. Mouth of creek downstream of Santa Fe Bridge is filling in - needs protection		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7	
31. Devils Creek area should be maintained - there has been some talk of stream straightening and development.		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.W.W.G. Yes	Fish & Wildlife W.G. Appendix	
32. Should try and <u>coordinate</u> with Iowa DEQ, they are <u>starting</u> to crack down on polluters along the river.		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.Q.W.G. Yes	Water Quality W.G. Appendix	
33. Need another trip such as this some time before study is over to make sure we are going in the right direction.		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.F.I.W.G. Yes	All Tasks	
34. What about specific recommendations in the final report.		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Plan. Form. W.G. Yes	the GREAT Study will issue a final report (3000) with specific & general recommendations.	
35. There are no public beach facilities accessible by road in Pool 19 - we need some.		Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	Recreation Work Group Appendix	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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36. No fee for recreational lockage	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. No.		will make some general recmdn's in W.G. Appendix - no studs have been made
37. Industry: agencies give them orders not to do certain things but don't tell them why.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		Beyond Scope of GREAT - local studies will partially address.
38. Important to open backwaters below Ft. Madison, Iowa	Boat Trip Sept. 1977	Individual	Side Channel W.G. Yes	SC-4,7	
39. Floods, of course, are a problem when water gets high industry is closed	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Flood Plain Mgmt. W.G. No		No Solution
40. Will there be closer cooperation among agencies? That is needed.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Yes		is a major function of GREAT to obtain input and cooperation from many agencies.
41. Boat docks are needed	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	Recreation W.G. Appendix.	
42. Down in this area there are hardly any sandbars (pool 19). Most boats, especially larger ones, cannot get to recreational sites.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	Recreation W.G. Appendix	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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43. Put dredged material on bars to make sandbars.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W. G. Yes	Recreation Work Group Appendix	
44. Ft. Madison Railroad Bridge won't open for pleasure craft.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W. G. Yes	Generally addressed in Rec. work group Appendix	too site- specific
45. What is Coast Guard planning on doing about pump-out facilities?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W. G. Yes	Will make general recommendations in work group Appendix	
46. Why can't Corps put pumping stations at all their own harbors?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W. G.	R-11	
47. What thought to maintaining balanced use-industry, recreation, commercial fisheries, environment, etc.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	P.F.W.G. Yes	one of GREAT's objectives	
48. What specifically will the study say?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Question Answered in public meeting		
49. Problems with boat harbor filling in every year.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		Being studied by COE

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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50. Sediment and erosion problems - a lot of sediment coming in from Des Moines River.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
51. Fishing seems to be declining in the last few years.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. Yes	FW 1-20 except 13	
52. Widen flow pass behind Willow Road (RM 3325). Need more flow between Teal and Long Island	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	S.C.W.G.	SC-4,7	
53. Quincy Bay area filling in.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4,7	
54. Ducks are disappearing on the river - all going to the refuges instead of on the river.	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.W.W.G. Yes	FW 1-20	
55. The river seems cleaner this year	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Not applicable		
56. Need a dredged material beach on Illinois side - closer to Warsaw	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W. G. Yes	No Specific	

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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57. Good potential area for recreational development with road access just above the boat ramp in Warsaw - there were several comments on this.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W. G. Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site-specific
58. Back channel between R.M. 357 and 358 needs to be opened	Sept. 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4,7	
59. Fishing laws on river for IL and MO should be the same there is a problem with the differences in seasons on certain fish.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	No		Beyond Scope of Study
60. Need policing on spoil island - trash cans, etc.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W. G. Yes	R-7, 11	
61. Questions on lead shot.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. No		Issue is being thoroughly studied by USFWS and States
62. Need locking schedule for recreational craft.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W. G. No	R-11	
63. Huge loss of water from power generation to lock.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		Beyond Scope of Study

WORK GROUP: Public Participation		PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION			Attachment #1A	
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64. Need more buoy tenders for river.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	C.T.W.G. Yes			
65. Fishing license problem between Illinois and Missouri.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	No		Beyond Scope of Study	
66. Sediment deposition - Back water chutes closed off below land D 20 - old east chute - closing dam - Bear Creek Rec- reation area.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7		
67. 8000 acre drainage area turned into water fowl area - Gregory Drainage Dis- trict - Lima Lake Area.	Sept 1977. Boat Trip	Individual	Not Applicable			
68. Sediment & Erosion Control problem.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7		
69. Recreational area developed from Fenway Landing N. to some extent and from Fenway down to Canton - need access to it.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W. G. Yes	No Specific		
70. Recreation Area: ramp, harbor, marina, docking - need fill for recreation area below I & D 20 - rock edge exists that could be built up to morm marian.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	No Specific		

WORK GROUP: Public Participation		PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION			Attachment #1A	
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71. Ferry service is asset to the area - Canton.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Not Applicable			
72. Have small riverfront park and potential for marina development - Canton.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site-specif	
73. Recreational development for riverfront- have area available adjacent to Pete's Boat House - LaGrange.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec.W.G. Yes	No Specific	Information may not be site-specif	
74. Possible levee at LaGrange	Sept 1977. Boat Trip	Individual	No			
75. Wyaconda River is blocked at mouth.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7		
76. Tow boats should pay for maintenance of the channel.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	C.T.W.G. No		Being ad- dressed in Master Plan	
77. Can they get some help from the Corps to develop recreational area. LaGrange	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-11		

WORK GROUP: Public Participation		PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION			Attachment #1A	
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78. Smoots chute (R.M. 341) is also filling in.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7		
79. Canton chute (R.M. 341) is also filling in.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7		
80. Need areas for dredged material where the public can get at it.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	D.M.U.W.G. Yes	DMU II-IV		
81. Wyaconda is source of sediment for this part of the channel - sediment and erosion control.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-1, 3, 58		
82. No problems with water quality.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Not Applicable			
83. Interested in up grading or developing Turtles, Shuck, and Glasscow (Jackson) Islands for recreation. They would like some guidance on this. (Hannibal)	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W. G. Yes	See RWG Appendix		
84. Section 208 Planning: Concerned with compulsory action on these recommendations	s. Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes.	SE-7, 9		

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Attachment #1A

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85. Blanchard Island below Muscatine is submerged slightly and boats are getting hung up on it.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. No	R-7	
86. Need policing of island & beaches.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-7, 11	
87. Need to educate boaters on river-locations of wing dams, why they are there, etc.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. No	F-7	
88. Gentleman has weed problem in front of his property and wants to know how to go about getting rid of them.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No.		Beyond Scope of Study
89. Need marina facility in Niota Area.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. No	R-3, 4	
90. Problem with zoning in Rio Vista Park. It is zoned flood plain but they have never been flooded. Some areas in Niota have some problem.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. No		Local concern addressed by F.I.A.
91. Filling of backwaters causing rise in flood stages in Niota.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. Yes In Part	FP-8	

WORK GROUP: Public Participation		PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION			Attachment #1A	
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92. Should have levee to protect Niota.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. Yes Partial	FP-8		
93. Fishing isn't what it used to be.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. Yes	See FWMWG Appendix		
94. Silting problem because of the channel on the other side of river - only 3 ft. of water at dock. - Dallas City, IL.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. No	SE-4, 7		
95. Lack of facilities in Dallas City area.	Sept 1977. Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4		
96. Feel silting problem is a direct result of locks and dams.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-1, 2, 3, 4, 7		
97. Why not maintain a consistent water level instead of having this fluctuation?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.W.M.W.G. Yes	See FWMWG Appendix		
98. Possible area for material placement be- tween Dallas City, IL and Niota - possibly good area for recreational development.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.M.F.W.G. Yes Partially	DMU-5	Also see Channel Main- tenance Plan	

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Attachment #1A

1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM (LIST IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)	2. DATE IDENTIFIED	3. AGENCY, GROUP, ETC. WHO IDENTIFIED	4A. IS THE PRO- BLEM BEING ADDRESSED BY GREAT 11?	4B. IF IT IS, BY WHICH TASKS	4C. IF IT'S NOT WHY NOT?
99. Right now there is a channel up to the grain elevator and if the Corps ever stops maintaining this the city will be totally cut off because the city could not afford to maintain it. - Dallas City	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No Comment Only		
100. Closure of lower end of Campbell chute (RM 20.S)	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4, 7	
101. Sturgeon Bay - Boston Bay filling in with sediment from Eliaz Creek and its tributaries cannot get into bay at all during low water.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-4, 7	
102. Dallas City - interested in developing a marina/harbor in Boy area.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4	
103. Need more recreational beaches.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4	
104. If we stop the Corps from dredging the headaches will disappear.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	N/A		
105. Where does the money for GREAT come from?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Not Applicable generally answered during meeting.		

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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106. Need to preserve the fish and wildlife that still exists.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	F.W.W.G. Yes	FW All tasks	
107. Eastern Iowa Power has problem with sediment at docks - barges cannot get in. They don't know what to do with material that is dredged	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.M.U.W.G. Yes	DMU, W.G.	
108. Problem with costs of cleaning up effluent, etc.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.Q.W.G. No		W.Q.W.G. pe
109. Have a lot of nice public use areas between Buffalo and Fairport.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Not applicable		
110. Backwater area needs to be cleaned out a little. Possibly mark some channel through backwater so people that don't know the area can find their way.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	W.Q.W.G. Yes	W.Q.W.G.	
111. Don't like the rip-rap at the public use area below Andalusia. It is too hard to get to the water.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	W.Q.W.G. No	W.Q.W.G.	
112. Would like to expand harbor. Right now there is only room for boats from residents. Would like a boat ramp and more slips.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	W.Q.W.G. Yes	W.Q.W.G.	

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113. Would also like that land surrounding the harbor (river side of dike) kept up better. Right now they have no management contract since its federal property. - Andalusia	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4, 11	
114. Would like permanent lift station within dike. Andalusia	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		
115. Concerned with inexperienced boaters on river.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. No	R-7	
116. Should mark closing dam at Rock River for safety	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		
117. Concern with closure of back channels.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	S.C.W.G.	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
118. Heavy use of Albany Island. Problem of identified beach.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-7, 11	
119. Confined area of beach and dune area.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC-4, 7	

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120. Put piling into tie barges instead of trees.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	C.T.W.G. Yes	CT-7		
121. Sunken barges and work boats in Beaver slough are ugly and a hazard to boaters	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	C.T.W.G. No		CTWG did not feel it was work group problem	
122. Need bank protection on Beaver Island	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Yes			
123. Effluent from 3M Plant should be checked.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.O.W.G. Yes Partially	WQ-1	Summary of effluent analysis will be included.	
124. Define state lines-differences between what the states say and what the Corps says.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	No		Beyond Scope of Study	
125. Need some way of policing the dredge beaches.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4		
126. Comments on the Recreational facilities potential at the newly developed marina landing area in Savanna.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	No Specific		

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127. General comments on need for more recreational beaches.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4		
128. I feel we need more dredge spoil islands in the Duaneque area.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-3, 4		
129. In the long-range planning effort what consideration will be given to future needs and municipalities, industrial and recreational expansion in the flood plain and outside present city limits.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. Yes Econ/Indus. Work element of Main Report			
130. In effect, how will the GREAT Study affect cottages and homes on leased river front land? what is status of government lease now? Will it be changed.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. No	R-3, 4, 11		
131. Keep up the good work.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Not applicable			
132. Subsidized barge traffic encourages all out grain production which increases erosion, which caused more dredging. What effect does the size of barge tows have upon bottom turbulence and general turbidity, and do the bigger propellers speed quality deterioration?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.G.W.G. No		See GREAT 1 W.Q. Reports	

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133. Is an expansion of Lock and Dam 26 in order before such a study as this is completed?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	No		Beyond Scope of Study
134. Will GREAT be able or willing to use existing organization for input or action groups	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at information on study organization and Public Participation Appendix	meeting - see	
135. How is GREAT funded?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at background information of study organization.	meeting - see	
136. Complete loss of backwater of Dubuque needs investigation and remedy now.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G.	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
137. With all this interest in increasing recreation activities in the GREAT II area, why is Corps closing campsites and all leases?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Rec. W.G. No		Beyond Scope of GREAT II
138. I would like to know what actions, particularly legislative recommendations in the states that border the river are planned as far as greenbelt ideas along the tributaries.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes Indirectly	SE-9	
139. How come the GREAT Team is not considering wilderness as a way to preserve the natural character of the river.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	See aesthetic management report. Yes	See aesthetic areas portion of main report.	

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WORK GROUP: Public Participation

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140. Will this effort help awaken anyone to the fact that the Upper Mississippi could be come like the Missouri River, a channelized, sterile trough?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at background information.	meeting - see background information.	
141. Do the commercial barge interests see any problems related to their activity?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Comm. T. W.G. No		Work Group did not perceive as problem.
142. When are you going to get done with this?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at meeting - Final Report due in Sept. 1980		
143. What becomes of the recommendations? What is going to be the end product of what you are doing?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at meeting - See work group conclusions & recommendations		
144. Who is paying for putting the whole study together? Getting all of the resources people together?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at meeting - see background information.		
145. With a team of obviously qualified researchers in existence, what would be the function or objective of the public participation work group.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Answered at meeting - see Public Participation and Information Work Group Appendix		
146. What and where is the greatest amount of lateral migration of the navigation channel that has occurred as a consequence of gradual erosion and associated modifications of the channel?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at meeting - see Dredged Material Placement Plan.		

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147. I would like to attend the GREAT work group meetings, but they are nearly all held on work days. This makes public participation very difficult. is it possible to schedule meetings when larger numbers of the public would be able to attend?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at Public Participation & Information Work Group Appendix	meeting - See	
148. Your greatest problem will be establishing a systematic and repeating communication link into relevant citizen organizations.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	P.P.I.W.G. Yes	All	
149. Have the conservation clubs, for example, the Rock Island Co. Conservation Club, and other organizations been alerted to changes and the wishes of the environmental team.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Not Applicable - See Public Participation and Information Work Group Appendix		
150. I would like to know how the Quad-Cities Urban Study and the GREAT II are going to interface?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at meeting - see study process and organization		
151. How specific are the recommendations of GREAT II going to be within the Quad-Cities area?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at meeting - see work group appendices for conclusions & recommendations		
152. Is this sand currently a problem, the dredged sand? Is it creating a problem at the present time?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Not Applicable - See background information.		

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153. To make this tremendous job that the GREAT Team has done effective you have to systematically link into interested employed groups.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	P.P.I.W.G. Yes	All	
154. Its good to see you all working together for a change.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	Not Applicable		
155. What solution, if any, on the Fox Island pool 20, has come from the University of Iowa Study?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.R.W.G. Yes	See D.R.W.G. Appendix	
156. Will holding tanks on boats be required (enforced) beginning in 1978 and thereafter.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec. W.G.	R-2, 4, 5, 11	
157. Can greater involvement of the U.S. Agriculture Dept. through soil conservation be beneficial?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-7, 9	
158. Will you address the problem of fall plowing? We have a tremendous runoff problem with fall plowing.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-1, 3	
159. Will the dredging restrictions be modified? Will it be more cost feasible?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	M. & E.N.W. Yes	See Channel Maintenance Plan PFMG Appendix	

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160. The Quincy Park District can use all of the spoil from dredging that becomes available, we have many sites to suggest.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.M.U.W.G. Yes Partially	DMU-5	
161. Do pumping stations (as far as drainage districts) have a bearing on situation of backwaters and in particular, where the holding basin has become completely filled?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.L.C.W.G. No		Not high priority problem.
162. Why not put dredged material on drainage district levees to help protect the district in times of high water.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	D.M.U.W.G. Yes	DMU-5	
163. What is the current opinion up and down the river on lock and dam 26, to repair the existing facilities, or a new dam?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	No		
164. Does the U.S. Dept. of Transportation have any recommendations on barge user fees.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	C.T.W.G. No		To be Addressed in Master Plan
165. Is there a guarantee that study information will be available ahead of decisions regarding solutions?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	F.F.I.W.G. Yes	All See study schedule	
166. Are funds available to save specific areas?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Answered at meeting - see "WHAT... Responds to the People"		

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167. The fish and wildlife on the river are adversely affected by the commercial navigation, the movie says. In the final analysis, what can be solved without making someone suffer, and who will have to suffer?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	See Introductory section		
168. Has GREAT gotten together with the 208 people in the various states?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-7, 9	
169. Will fraction of these goals be guaranteed by effective enforcement?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	P.F.W.G. See Main Report		
170. We should also present this information to the schools.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	P.P.I.W.G. Yes	#6, 11	
171. Have they ever decided to do anything about the Des Moines River? They talk about it washing so much sand in the Mississippi.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	SE-2, 8	
172. A gentleman had a problem with the Corps building up a closing dam behind Fox Island. He feels it will put off all the flow into the backwater area. Isn't there some other alternative for keeping the flow in the channel without depriving the backwaters?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.C.W.G. D.R.W.G. Partially	DR-1, 3	
173. Concern that cooperation between agencies has not been very successful in the past. How are they going to pull it off in this particular case?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	See Introductory section		

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174. Is there going to be a lot of raw research done in this particular report or is there going to be a collection of materials that have been printed.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	R.F.W.G.	See other work group Appendixes.	
175. To what degree do individuals have an opportunity to contribute to this?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	See Public Participation and Information Work Group Appendix		
176. Will this study finally cut down on the duplicity of operations and a lot of extra costs? Will they really get out into the field and start going where its supposed to go?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	See Introductory Section		
177. Important to look at sediment sources outside the river corridor.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	S.E.C.W.G. Yes	All Tasks	
178. Doing a fine job of showing what is needed, but I would like to know how can these things be accomplished. The backwaters need to be opened. We all know that, but how are they doing this? Is that part of your survey and finding out how these backwaters are going to be opened, or what ones are going to be needed to be opened? Also, bank stabilization, how is this going to be done?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	General Public	S.C.W.G.	SC-1, 2, 3, 4, 7	
179. I've noticed that this area right in here (Burlington) has quite a few sandbars, and it is a very greatly used recreation area, but we have very few accesses over the levees to these areas.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Rec.W.G. YES	R-12	

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179. (con't) so that people can get to them we need some new accesses to the river.							
180. What can GREAT do to speed up EPA on approving our secondary sewage treatment plant plans and get it under construction.	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	W.Q.W.G. No		Beyond Scope of GREAT II		
181. Does GREAT work with private functions or organizations, with the National Wildlife Fed. in acquiring islands and wet lands along the Miss. River or eagle habitat and so forth? Is GREAT involved with that or simply involved in Government organizations?	Sept 1977 Boat Trip	Individual	Not Applicable	section & Fish & Wildlife Mgmt. Work Group Appendix.			
182. Burnt Pocket area will fill in if the planned opening is made.	1979	Individual	S.C.W.G. Yes	SC Task III, B, 7. See SCWG Appendix			
183. Certain parts of the Plan-of-Study need to be reviewed - especially the funding schedules.	1979	Individual	P.F.W.G. Yes	See memo of Des.6 from Co-chairmen			
184. Many of the budget items in the Plan-of-Study are unnecessary and need to be terminated.	1979	Individual	P.F.W.G. Yes	See memo of Des.6 from Co-chairmen			
185. There is no need for the Flood Plain Management Work Group's study on historical changes in river structures and it should be terminated.	1979	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. Yes	See memo from F.P.M W.G. Chair- men			

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186. The Galena Boat Club has a productive use for any material dredged from Gordon's Ferry dredging site.		1979	Individual	D.M.U.W.G. Yes Partially	DMU-5	
187. There is a need to look at the potential problems associated with the water quality of the river and water contact sports.		1979	Ex. Bd.	Rec. W.G. W.Q.W.G. Yes	R8, 13	
188. Because of current water quality in the river there is a need to develop some type of swimming area where the water quality could be controlled.		1979	Individual	Rec. W.G. Yes	R-8, 13	
189. "Interim Protection" for proposed wilderness areas may prohibit needed development.		1979	Individual	P.F.W.G. Yes See Main Report		
190. Need to know Corps criteria for dredging small boat harbors.		1979	Individual	No		Beyond Scope of GREAT II
191. Barges that tie up along islands do much damage to the shoreline.		1979	Individual	to C.T.W.G. Yes	CT-7	
192. The development of a barge terminal at Fulton, IL would have a detrimental effect on the recreational use in this area.		1979	Individual	to Rec. W.G.	None	Beyond Scope of GREAT II

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193. Barge transportation costs may be mis- leading to the public. Do not consider the costs, either environmental or monetary, involved in getting the mat- erial to the river. Nor do the consider maintenance costs.	1979	Individual	Assigned to Comm. Trans. Work Group No		Beyond scope of W.G. due to limited funding
194. There is a problem with litter from tow boats.	May 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to C.T.W.G. No		U.S. Coast Guard regula- tions apply.
195. There is a problem with insufficient lighting of barges. Need more lights on them at night.	1979 May Workshop	Individual	Assigned to C.T.W.G. No		See GREAT I CTWG Appendix
196. There is a need for some other type of program for development of new recreat- ional areas. - Cost-sharing program is not to successful	Ma' 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to Rec. W.G.	See RWG Appendix	
197. Need to address the impact of the energy situation on the recreational resource.	May 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to Rec. W.G. Not Directly	See RWG Appendix	
198. Rec. Work Group needs to make some type of recommendation pertaining to beach litter. No state or agency wants to take responsibility..	May 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to Rec. W.G.	R-7, 11	
199. GREAT II needs to adopt the system developed in GREAT I for estimating rates of sedimentation in the back waters to this part of the river.	May 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to Sediment & Erosion Con- trol W.G. Yes	SE-8	

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200. There is a need to know flow regimes in the river so we can predict where the polluted material that enters the river will be going.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to W.Q.W.G. Yes	WQ-3, 4	
201. There is a need for municipal water plants to keep records detailed enough to evaluate significant water quality changes over the years.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to W.Q.W.G. No		See WQWG Appendix, Attachment #1
202. There is a need to determine the effects of large amounts of rainfall in the basin on water quality.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	Assigned to W.Q.W.G. No		Beyond Scope of GREAT II
203. There is a need to look into the practicality of using mobile wing dams as an aid for channel maintenance.	May & July 1979	Executive Board	Dredging Requirements W.G. No		Lack of Funds
204. There is a need to take a look at the physical model of the Univ. of MN to evaluate mobile wingdams - see #203	May & July 1979	Executive Board	Dredging Requirements W.G. No		Lack of Funds
205. Problem with vandalism of Indian Mounds and other archeological sites.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual at workshop	C.R.W.G. Not Directly	CR-1, 3, 4, 5	
206. Cultural resources should be integrated with recreation but it is different.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual at workshop	C.R.W.G. Not Directly	CR-1, 3, 4, 5	

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207. Fish & Wildlife, & Side Channel openings should be a part of the COE maintenance program. Why is there always money to dredge but not to do anything else?	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	D.P.W.G. & M.&E.N.W.G. Yes	See Main Report Rec- ommendations	
208. Need to avoid any duplication of GREAT II Studies in GREAT II	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	Handled by PFWG Study Process - See PFWG Report		
209. Should place dredged material on levees.	May, 1979 Workshop	Individual	D.M.U.W.G. Yes	DMU-5	
210. Think that moving levees back to give river more running room should be considered seriously as a means of flood protection.	Comments on May workshop	Individual	F.P.M.W.G. Yes	FP-8	
211. Water quality work group should be more concerned with farm chemicals.	Comments on May 1979 workshop	Individual	W.Q.W.G. Partially	WQ-1	Will only ad- dress pollutants in Main Stem of Mississippi
212. Barges should be required to have more running lights on front & side.	Comments on May 1979 workshop	Individual	C.T.W.G. No		See GREAT I CTWG Appendix
213. Public Participation should also be funded. - Should pay for expenses for individuals to attend.	Comments on May 1979 Workshop	Executive Board	P.F.W.G. No-Corps policy		

CHAPTER IV

FORMULATION OF ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

AND

DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PROCESS

The tasks that each work group chose to accomplish varied by work group, by type of problem they were addressing and by the existing knowledge they had about that problem. All work groups needed to collect and organize background information. This background information was used to identify further problems, to provide input and data for other work groups and as part of the narrative for their work group appendix. Where little background information existed, baseline data was collected and/or research studies conducted.

As all tasks were completed, the results were distributed to members of the pertinent work group. Conclusions were then drawn by members of the work group based on the results of their work groups' tasks.

The conclusions developed by each work group led to the identification and consequent development of potential alternatives to their problems. The results of some tasks indicated that there still was not enough available information to ensure a knowledgeable assessment of the potential alternative solutions to a problem. In these cases, no alternatives could be formulated and the only recommendation which could be made was for further study of the problem. Where completion of work group tasks led to identification of potential solutions, the alternatives were displayed on Attachment #4. The alternatives varied in specificity from site-specific guidelines to general policy changes, depending upon the problem they were addressing. Alternatives displayed on Attachment #4 were assessed and an alternative selected on the basis of a judgmental impact assessment. Once an alternative was selected; the rationale for its selection and all available supporting documents, information and studies supporting its selection were identified and displayed on Attachment #4. This information (and others), was used to compile a brief summary of the types of impacts that would result if the recommendation were implemented. Based on the impact assessment and careful evaluation of the recommendation the work group, through various voting procedures, either approved or rejected the recommendation.

All work group approved recommendations were sent to the GREAT II Impact Assessment Coordinator for review and advice. The Coordinator would then mail the information, complete with comments, back to the appropriate work group chairman. The work group then did a more thorough and detailed assessment of the impact potential of their rec-

ommendations. This information was recorded on Attachment #7. Each work group was responsible for obtaining or estimating the necessary information, discussions with other work groups, discussions with other agencies having expertise in that particular field, discussions with economists and discussions with the Impact Assessment Coordinator. When Attachment #7 was completed to the work groups' satisfaction, sufficient copies of Attachments #4 and #7 were brought to the next Plan Formulation Work Group meeting. The impact assessment was reviewed by all members present and additions, changes or suggestions were made to the impact assessment. Each work group chairman made the appropriate revisions and brought a final version of the impact assessment to the next Plan Formulation Work Group meeting for final review.

At this time, these recommendations were dropped from further active consideration, until all recommendations were submitted by all of the work groups. When all of the recommendations had been submitted to the Plan Formulation Work Group, the development of integrated and final plans began.

The recommendations brought to the PFWG varied in specificity and implementability and were grouped into the following general categories:

1. Implementable actions with existing authority.
2. Implementable actions requiring legislation.
3. Implementable studies within existing authority.
4. Implementable studies requiring legislation.
5. Feasibility studies, etc.
6. Policy changes.

Within each of the six groups above, the recommendations varied from general recommendations applying to the river as a whole to the recommendations site-specific in nature. Three categories of specificity used to help organize the recommendations into action plans are listed below:

1. General - Apply to entire GREAT II reach or entire Upper Mississippi River Basin.
2. Pool - Apply to a specific pool or group of pools.
3. Site - Apply to a specific site(s) within a pool.

The following recommendations represent those of the PPIWG before they were modified by the PFWG in the plan development process.

B. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND RESULTANT RECOMMENDATIONS

The process for the formulation of alternatives and recommendations within the PPIWG was slightly different than the other work groups. Like the other groups they formulated alternatives and recommendations pertaining to their work group's area of interest (public participation and information), and for these they completed Attachments #4 and #7 in accordance with the process explained above. They also identified problems and formulated recommendations pertaining to almost every other work group as well.

The problems and recommendations that originated in the PPIWG can be divided into three categories:

1. Problems identified by the general public (house boat trip, town meetings, etc.).
2. Problems brought before the Executive Board for consideration that are not approved by the Board but are forwarded as an individuals problem.
3. Problems that are identified by the Executive Board as a whole.

All problems or recommendations, whether from an individual or the Executive Board were forwarded to the appropriate work group (Attachment #1A). Each work group then addressed them through their own process (see Section A, Process). some showed up as a recommendation, others were addressed as one of several alternatives evaluated to answer another problem (the ones that are addressed in the latter form should be noted on the Attachment #4, so they are not lost in the "shuffle" and can be easily followed through the process). In many cases, a problem identified by a member of the public was incorporated into a large work group problem, (this too should be noted on their Attachment #4).

A separate record of all the problems identified and recommendations made by the Executive Board are included in the PPIWG Appendix for special recognition (see Section III, J).

Those recommendations that were developed by the PPIWG pertaining to public participation and information follow the process outlined in Section A, and are included here for review. These recommendations were accepted by the PPIWG Executive Board at their February 2, 1980 Board meeting.

The PPIWG then reviewed them at their March 5, 1980 meeting and accepted them with one small amendment to #1502. They are included in the Plan Formulation Appendix as Recommendations #6273, #6274, and #6275.

RECOMMENDATION #1501

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WORK GROUP
February 22, 1980

Experience with the GREAT II study has shown that there is a need for an Active River Information/Education program. This program should be designed to inform and educate school classes, interest groups, citizen groups, etc., about the total spectrum of river resources. The office for this program would serve as a river information center for interested individuals or tourists to stop and obtain information about areas of interest, history, management, recreation areas, etc.

This program should be funded cooperatively by the states and agencies on the river. An independent contractor should be chosen by a panel of people from the federal and state agencies to insure total independence.

ATTACHMENT #4

DISPLAY OF RECOMMENDATION &
PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Recommendation Number	<u>1501</u>
Pool Number	<u>General - Public information</u>
River Mile	<u>following GREAT 11</u>
Date Approved by Work Group	<u></u>

1. General problem addressed (write out & use number from Att. #1):
#1 - There is a need to keep the general public informed...
#2 - There is a need to provide more detailed info. to
specific study elements...
2. Sub-problem addressed (write out - use only when necessary):
All sub-problems were addressed - #3-7 - Refer to
Attachment #1 - Page 10 of Draft Appendix
3. Sub-objective addressed (taken from Att. #2 - write out):
All sub-objectives, #1-5 - Refer to Attachment #2 - Page
11 of Draft Appendix
4. Tasks accomplished to address problem (taken from Attn. #3-write out):
#1-11 Refer to Attachment #3 - page 12 of Draft Appendix.
5. Listing of alternatives to problem:
 - a. Handle through COE public affairs office
 - b. Have each state develop their own education/information program
through their conservation or transportation agencies.
 - c. Have an independent office for education/information on the river
funded cooperatively by states and agencies with interests on the
river.
 - d. No action
 - e. U.M.R.B.C. handle this through their existing information/
education program.
 - f.
 - g.
6. Selected alternative C (write in the letter)

7. Rationale for selection of alternative:
Independent staff is necessary to help remain unbiased when discussing different uses of the river and the importance of these uses.

8. References used to select alternative (use tasks, support documents and/or discussions, studies, articles, etc.):
Experience with GREAT II public information program. Tasks #6-11. Work Group discussions.

9. Rationale for elimination of other alternatives:
A,B - May tend to be biased toward their own state or agency policies.
D - Would not address problems.
E - U.M.R.B.C. would still tend to represent the interests of the state & federal agencies instead of remaining totally unbiased.

10. Preliminary impact assessment of selected alternative. (List below all general impacts which can be identified by the Work Group. The level of detail required is only that for which the information is readily available.)

Cost to taxpayers

Increased awareness of river and river problems. (not only by public but also by agencies)

Community Cohesion

11. Reason for work group rejection of recommendation: N/A

RECOMMENDATION #1501

LOCATION (RIVER MILE)

POOL District Wide

RECOMMENDATION

IMPACT

ASSESSMENT FORM

ATTACHMENT #7

1. LIST OF IMPACTS (SEE ATT. # 5)	2. UNITS TO BE MEASURED IN	3. PRESENT CONDITION AS OF JAN. 1, 1979 FOR EACH IMPACT	4. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS	5. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	6. MEASURE OF IMPACTS (COL. 5-COL. 6)
Cost	\$	each state & federal agency has their own program	each state & federal agency would have their own program	independent information/education program. Better coordination between state & federal agencies. Avoid duplication of effort.	Approx. \$30,000/yr.
Increased awareness of river & river problems		Public unaware of channels for public comment Public does not have necessary information to understand problems - may cause confusion	Dependent upon agencies interest and funding	Better understanding of river & river problems - less confusion. Centralized location for information distribution will avoid duplication of effort.	Based on GREAT II program would expect to reach 1500 individuals/yr. through Ed. program alone.
Community Cohesion		Lack of understanding on issues	Lack of understanding and polarization	Increased Cohesiveness.	Increased cohesiveness because of better understanding

RECOMMENDATION # 1502 - original
recommendations #1502, 1503, & 1504
have been combined into this single
recommendation.

PUBLIC PARTICIAPTION WORK GROUP
February 22, 1980

- Principles and standards of the U.S. Water Resources Council requires public participation in water management studies. The public needs to be represented through an active public participation program which is implemented at the very early stages of the planning process. The program should be developed in accordance with the following guidelines:
 1. The program should be coordinated by an independent contractor to insure the unbiased representation of the public's views as well as the Study needs and accomplishments to the public.
 2. The public should be represented at a level equal to the other members of the management study.
 3. The coordinator, or responsible individual, must strive to involve individuals that have sufficient time to devote to the program on an active level as well as keeping those interested citizens with less time available informed of the highlights of the study.
 4. The coordinator, or responsible individual, must strive to involve individuals with experience in this type of public participation program. In a study with a limited time-frame these experienced individuals could help save a sufficient amount of time by guiding new individuals through the planning and organizational portion of program development.

ATTACHMENT #4

DISPLAY OF RECOMMENDATION &
PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Recommendation Number 1502
Pool Number General
River Mile _____
Date Approved by Work Group _____

1. General problem addressed (write out & use number from Att. #1):
#1 - There is a need to keep the general public informed...
#2 - There is a need to provide more detailed info. to specific study elements.
2. Sub-problem addressed (write out - use only when necessary):
3-7 Refer to attachment #1 - page 10 of Draft Appendix
3. Sub-objective addressed (taken from Att. #2 - write out):
1-5 Refer to attachment #2 - page 11 of Draft Appendix
4. Tasks accomplished to address problem (taken from Attn. #3-write out):
#1, - #11 Refer to attachment #3 - page 12 of Draft Appendix
5. Listing of alternatives to problem:
 - a. State or agency sponsoring study should develop public information program
 - b. Independent contractor should develop public information program with help of interested members of the public and the states and/or agencies involved in the study.
 - c. Public develop their own program.
 - d. No public information program.
 - e.
 - f.
 - g.
6. Selected alternative B (write in the letter)

7. Rationale for selection of alternative:
The public needs to be informed and involved through an individual with the time to devote to the program as well as someone that will be unbiased towards state or agency policy.
8. References used to select alternative (use tasks, support documents and/or discussions, studies, articles, etc.):
Experience with GREAT I & II, Executive Board discussions, input from public meetings.
9. Rationale for elimination of other alternatives:
A - Would tend to be biased program
C - General Public does not have the time that is needed to devote to the study
D - Would not address the problem
10. Preliminary impact assessment of selected alternative. (List below all general impacts which can be identified by the Work Group. The level of detail required is only that for which the information is readily available.)
Better representation of public's interests
Overall cost savings - Address problems identified by the public early in the planning process.
11. Reason for work group rejection of recommendation: N/A
12. Type of public information program should be developed for each individual study as requirements may vary. Some may function best with Executive Board, some with citizens advisory committee, etc. Interested public and states or agencies involved should decide.

RECOMMENDATION # 1502

LOCATION (RIVER MILE)

POOL District Wide

RECOMMENDATION

IMPACT

ASSESSMENT FORM

ATTACHMENT #7

1. LIST OF IMPACTS (SEE ATT. # 5)	2. UNITS TO BE MEASURED IN	3. PRESENT CONDITION AS OF JAN. 1, 1979 FOR EACH IMPACT	4. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS	5. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	6. MEASURE OF IMPACTS (COL. 5-COL. 6)
Overall cost savings	{time & money}	Each agency responsible for their own program - done by project officer instead of public information specialist.	Continuation of existing conditions	Identify problems earlier Avoid biases Better program-managed by specialist Less public opposition to program because of involvement in development	Saving Approx 20% of time of public participation effort by following guidelines Approx. \$5,000 in first year
Better representation of public interests		Each agency responsible for their own program - tends to be biased	Programs would remain biased	Both public and agencies have better information Better representation from public	Some additional cost although probably not significant since agencies would have their own program anyway. Better representation & information

RECOMMENDATION # 1505

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WORK GROUP
February 22, 1980

In a study, such as GREAT II, that covers a large geographical area there is a need to reimburse active public participants on boards and committees for travel expenses to and from public meetings or meetings that they are requested to attend. The Public Participation Coordinator or responsible individual would determine who is eligible for reimbursement based on their amount of participation. This group of people would probably not exceed 25 individuals.

ATTACHMENT #4

DISPLAY OF RECOMMENDATION &
PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Recommendation Number 1505
Pool Number General
River Mile _____
Date Approved by Work Group _____

1. General problem addressed (write out & use number from Att. #1):
#2 - There is a need to provide more detailed info. to specific study elements...
2. Sub-problem addressed (write out - use only when necessary):
#3-7 Refer to Attachment #1 - Page 10 of Draft Appendix
3. Sub-objective addressed (taken from Att. #2 - write out):
#1-5 Refer to Attachment #2 - Page 11 of Draft Appendix
4. Tasks accomplished to address problem (taken from Attn. #3-write out):
#1-11 Refer to Attachment #3 - page 12 of Draft Appendix
5. Listing of alternatives to problem:
 - a. Reimburse all individuals for travel expenses to and from public participation/information meetings.
 - b. Reimburse only those individuals that are taking an active part in the public participation/information program.
 - c. No funding for any public participation (individual's travel)
 - d.
 - e.
 - f.
 - g.
6. Selected alternative B (write in the letter)

7. Rationale for selection of alternative: In a study that covers as large a geographical area as the GREAT II Study does it becomes very difficult for members of the public to travel long distances very often to attend meetings. Especially today when the costs of travel are becoming so prohibitive. By reimbursing actively involved individuals, you would be making it easier for them to be come involved without creating incentive for anyone that may not otherwise be interested.
8. References used to select alternative (use tasks, support documents and/or discussions, studies, articles, etc.): Experience in GREAT I & II and Executive Board discussions. This is now part of the public information program in the Master Plan.
9. Rationale for elimination of other alternatives:
 - A. May tend to attract people that are not otherwise interested and could get very confusing
 - C. Would not help alleviate the financial burden on those individuals that travel long distances to meetings.
10. Preliminary impact assessment of selected alternative. (list below all general impacts which can be identified by the Work Group. The level of detail required is only that for which the information is readily available.)

Increased cost to taxpayers
Additional time & effort involved in processing reimbursement
Better public input
11. Reason for work group rejection of recommendation: N/A
12. Implementing Agency:

Whoever sponsors the management study should seek funding for this effort.

RECOMMENDATION

IMPACT

ASSESSMENT FORM

Recommendation # 1505
 LOCATION (RIVER MILE)
 POOL District Wide

1. LIST OF IMPACTS (SEE ATT. # 5)	2. UNITS TO BE MEASURED IN	3. PRESENT CONDITION AS OF JAN. 1, 1979 FOR EACH IMPACT	4. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS	5. DESCRIPTION OF MOST PROBABLE FUTURE (2025) WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	6. MEASURE OF IMPACTS (COL. 5-COL. 6)
Cost	\$(25 people maximum)	No reimbursement	no reimburse- ment except for some spec- ial programs	Reimbursement for all active part- icipants	Approx. \$10,000/yr.
Processing Reimbursement	\$(time)	No program	No reimburse- ment for some special pro- grams	Minor additional bookkeeping for coordinator	Approx. \$1,000/yr.
Better Public Input		Only those that can afford to participate are actively involved	only those that can aff- ord to part- icipate would be involved	More incentive to attend meetings and become actively involved	Better re- presentation Both Quality and quantity would im- prove.

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MCGUINNESS (DAN) AND ASSOCIATES HASTINGS MN

F/G 13/2

GREAT 11 (UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, GUTTENBERG, IOWA TO SAVERTON--ETC(U)

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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF PPIWG PROBLEMS AND HOW ADDRESSED

The initial problems identified for the PPIWG were done so by the Coordinator, based on experience with the GREAT I PPIWG and other management studies of this type. They were reviewed by the PPIWG Executive Board at their June, 1979 meeting.

The major problems that were identified were addressed throughout the three years of the public participation program as outlined in Chapter III of this report. All the PPIWG tasks were developed to address the identified problems and the recommendations made by the PPIWG were a result of those tasks.

For this chapter, the identified problems are divided into two major problems with five sub-problems, because they are so closely inter-related.

This chapter has been developed primarily for use by the PFWG and Report-Writer to determine the scope of each work groups accomplishments.

A. PROBLEM #1

Problem: There is a need to keep the general public informed of highlights of the study and gather general public interest on a periodic basis.

Original Priority #1 out of 7 problems - Problems #3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are sub-problems of this general problem.

Was the Problem Addressed? Yes

If No, Reason:

If Yes, Tasks: All tasks were used to address this problem (town meetings, Executive Board establishment, public meetings, critical point meetings, workshops, public information and education, local contacts and input from local government, monitor study activities, provide input into GREAT II and establishment of project office).

Results: All the tasks were successful in addressing this problem except for the public meetings which were discontinued because of lack of attendance.

Conclusions: The public is very interested in the study on general terms but few people want to become more involved. The formal presentations that were developed and given to interest groups, schools, etc., as part of the information and education program seemed to be most successful. It was more productive for the Coordinator to go out to the public than to ask the public to come to meetings.

Resultant Recommendations: An on-going public education or awareness program is needed after the conclusion of the GREAT study. Recommendation #1501.

Implementation Requirements: Some type of group similar to the members of the GREAT Team is needed to continue after the study to carry out this and some of the other recommendations - a river management group.

Does Recommendation Solve the Problem? Yes - the effort has been on-going through the study and should continue.

Describe Further Needs and/or Studies: Need to develop a group of people similar to the GREAT Team to carry out the recommendations. It should not be left up to just one agency.

B. PROBLEM #2

Problem: There is a need to provide more detailed information on specific study elements to specific segments of the public on an as-needed basis.

Original Priority #2 out of 7 problems - Problems #3, 4, 5 and 6 are sub-problems of this general problem.

Was the Problem Addressed? Yes

If No, Reason:

If Yes, Tasks: Tasks #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, were used to address this problem (town meetings, Executive Board establishment, public meetings, critical point public meetings, public information workshop, public information and education, local contacts, and establishment of project office).

Results: All the tasks were successful in addressing this problem. Certain individuals or groups were identified as having a greater interest in specific aspects of the study.

Conclusions: The establishment of the project office was probably the most successful in addressing this problem. Once the individuals or groups were identified they could come to the Coordinator for the information they required or the Coordinator would send them study information that she felt would be important to them.

Resultant Recommendations: In other resource management studies of this type a public participation program is needed to provide information. Recommendations #1501, 1505. #1501 - establishes a river information office for general information on the river.

Implementation Requirements: Need to develop a river management group of some sort that is responsible for the total river resource - not just one resource or one side of the river.

Does Recommendation Solve the Problem? Yes, the effort has been on-going throughout the study and should continue.

Describe Further Needs and/or Studies: There is a need to develop some entity to carry out the recommendation.

CHAPTER VI

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PROCESS

The Public Participation and Information Work Group Executive Board reviewed the recommendations coming from the other work groups. The general public reviewed them at the pool meetings in January/February, 1980 and at the June/July, 1980 public meetings, after they became part of the Draft Report.

Every work group developed and evaluated their own recommendations and either accepted or rejected them. The work group approved recommendations went to the PFWG for review. They were distributed to all the work group chairmen at the Plan Formulation meetings and work groups then had until the next Plan Formulation meeting to review them. It was during this time that the PPIWG Executive Board also reviewed them. They did not vote on accepting or rejecting each individual recommendation but reviewed and commented on them. These comments by Board members were either sent to the Coordinator who forwarded them to the appropriate work group chairman, or sent directly to the appropriate work group chairman for consideration.

When all the work group recommendations were reviewed at the Plan Formulation level the PPIWG Coordinator voted on them based on the knowledge of public opinion that she had acquired through the various public meetings, conversations with individuals, etc. The evaluation criteria that were developed for the PPIWG were:

- + 1 - The public generally agrees with the recommendation
- 2 - The public generally disagrees with the recommendation
- 0 3 - The public has no clear position on the recommendation

By casting one of these three votes on a particular recommendation the general public's interests were represented in the initial evaluation process.

After all the work group recommendations were reviewed at the Plan Formulation level, a task force was developed to organize them into an E.Q. and N.E.D. plan. The task force also developed a Selected Plan based on the recommendations that were acceptable to all work groups. These final plans are presented in the Draft Main Report which was reviewed by the State and Federal agencies as well as the public. At the public meetings in June/July, 1980, the public had another chance to review and comment on the GREAT II draft recommendations.

B. COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARY WORK GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS
(ANY COMMENTS FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD AND PUBLIC REVIEW)

Very few Executive Board members made comments on the preliminary recommendations. Those that were made follow. These comments were made by individuals, not the Executive Board as a whole. (Note: The numbering system is tied to original work group numbers.)

SCWG #3502 - Item 9(a) should also point out that part of cost of most convenient methods of spoiling will be loss of wildlife habitat and damage to side channels.

SCWG #3505 - Item 5 contains a wealth of misinformation in Part D, tiling will not encourage soil loss in most cases because land that is tile drained is not usually very susceptible to erosion, tile outlets are used for terraces which are one of the most, if not the most, effective erosion control practice. Grassed waterways are excellent wildlife habitat and are quite effective in reducing gully erosion which is a source of sediment.

Item B. No till or conservation till practices are effective enough on land such as we have in Eastern Iowa unless used in conjunction with terraces, strip cropping, or contour farming. This would also be true of the more sloping land in the whole river basin.

The above comment also applies to Recommendation #3505. Side channels should confer with the experts on soil conservation regarding #3505.

SCWG #3508 - I like the idea of rehabilitating backwaters, this is a good recommendation.

SCWG #3506 - I agree that the river should be managed as a total integrated system, the only way this will ever be accomplished is by establishing an authority such as T.V.A. and then hope that all interests will be fairly represented.

SCWG #3510 - The idea of developing dredging equipment for side channels is good.

FWMWG #3016 - Item 5a, I heartily agree.

FWMWG #3016 - Item 7, I heartily agree again.

FWMWG #3017 - Item 5a, well stated.

- SECWG #501 - It would appear that information on bedland suspended sediment is essential to river management. Information is needed about the kind of sediment, where it came from and amount of sediment (what, where, how, why, and probably who).
- SECWG #503 - Side channels attempted to cover this one in #3505. This is where (upland erosion) a large part of the problems with the river start, erosion of soil results in a reduced resource base for the basin as well as damage to downstream land and waters include the river.
- SECWG #503 - Stream bank erosion is a problem secondary to upland erosion in the sense that upland erosion is the source of it all. It is necessary to use information already available through the S.C.S. Gully Study and to acquire additional information.
- WQWG #001 - States "Further research on water quality impacts of dredging should be conducted and water quality criteria developed on this research". Since studies to date have found that dredging has no significant impact on water quality it is recommended that studies be terminated and that samples of river water supplies by municipalities and state agencies be considered adequate for monitoring.
- WQWG #003 - States "Stabilize spoils at a location out of the floodplain". "Stabilize spoils" and "out of the flood plain" are both ridiculous. What is the estimated cost? Too much!! Delete the recommendation.
- WQWG #004 - States "Require complete containment of water on site until return flows are at least equal quality with water in the river". Delete! It is extremely impractical, extremely unnecessary and would be extremely costly, and would cause extreme delays. Agency personnel should have all their heads examined.
- WQWG #005 - States "State W.Q. management agencies and U.S.E.P.A. should promote more and better industrial pretreatment of wastes". Delete, as the public is intelligent and responsible and strive for improvement; also any such recommendation should state the quality of effluent after treatment, i.e., if present requirements are unacceptable.
- WQWG #006 - States "Develop compatible W.Q. management regulations and uniform W.Q. standards (effluent guidelines) for the Mississippi River agreeable to all states in the Study area". Delete the underlined portion.

- WQWG #007 - States "Require all thermal monitoring reports submitted for waters discharged to the Mississippi River in GREAT II study area have an identical format which includes as a minimum the length, width and depth of the 5°F over ambient thermal plume(s) an estimate percent of river cross-section and the percent of river flow passing through this plume. All NEPDS permit holders should be encouraged to develop predictive models which can estimate plume size on critical days within the reporting period." Comment: The recommendation is highly inflationary and unnecessary. Is it known that thermal discharges do not have adequate methods of predicting impact, favorable or unfavorable?
- WQWG #008 - States "Develop a group of ambient W.Q. monitoring locations below a major urban area in GREAT II study area to assess point and urban non-point source pollutant impacts on river water quality". Comment: Each major urban area monitors the water supply source now. This monitoring measures the pollution added upstream.
- WQWG #009 - Maintain regular sampling of fish flesh for bio-accumulative toxic substances such as pesticides, PCBs and mercury. Comment: Change to provide "sampling as deemed necessary based on previous results and changed conditions."
- WQWG #010 - States "Require on-site inspection by personnel from COE & SPG prior to placement of dredge spoils on SPG to insure disposal activities do not impact materials stored at site. Note: SPG is initials of Savanna Proving Grounds. Comment: Delete, as inspection procedures for each disposal site would suffice.
- SECWG #501 - States "Install additional gages (bedload and suspended sediment) on selected tributary streams." Comment: Economical upland erosion control programs and streambank erosion control, when justified economically to protect property, of course should be carried out. However, the quoted recommendation is misleading as it implies that it will improve the river, which is false. Society cannot detect and it does not have the energy resources to measure the effect on an upland streambank erosion program on sedimentation. What is the benefit/cost ratio?
- RWG #1001 - 1009
 #1030 - 1034
 #1036
 #1070 - 1081 - Comment: Many of the recommendations are similar; also cost estimates should be included in the final report.

RWG #1006 - States "Terminate leases where there is need for expansion of existing or creation of new public facilities and use areas." Comment: (1) The following recommendation should be made by GREAT II: Where cottages exist illegally on federal or local government property/right-of-way the cottage should be removed by the leasee or by the governmental authorities, at the expense of the leasee, all as determined some years ago by a federal court, and it is recommended that the Corps of Engineers cooperate with the local government to vacate such land. Comment: (2) Rather than an agency determining the need to terminate leases to permit establishment of public recreational areas, it is recommended the following alternative recommendation be adopted; In cases where it is alleged that public demand exists for public recreation facilities, requiring termination of existing leases, the administrative agency shall bring condemnation proceedings to permit a jury to determine both the alleged need for terminating leases and, if any, the amount of damages due the leasee for vacating the property.

The general public also had a chance to review some of the preliminary work group recommendations at the January/February, 1980 pool meetings.

The public meetings that were held in June/July, 1980 addressed this subject in more detail. The recommendations presented in the Draft Main Report were reviewed and the report developed as a result of those meetings should be consulted for more complete and more recent comments.

CHAPTER VII

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

The Position Paper of the PPIWG Executive Board serves as the Executive Board's evaluation of the public participation program. This Position Paper was developed by the Public Participation Coordinator in October, 1979, reviewed and accepted by the Executive Board at their March, 1980 Board meeting. It is provided as Exhibit C.

In addition, a more recent evaluation, done by the PPIWG Coordinator in July, 1980 has been prepared and is provided below:

COORDINATOR'S EVALUATION OF PPIWG PROGRAM/GREAT II RESPONSE

A. EVALUATION OF PPIWG TECHNIQUES/ACCOMPLISHMENT OF TASKS

The PPIWG carried out 11 tasks as listed on Form Attachment #3, Pages 11 through 13 of this document. The following is a brief self-evaluation of the adequacy of these tasks and the success of techniques used in carrying out the tasks. As such, this evaluation is open to discussion by others. For each task one or more recommendations are made. These recommendations are not intended to be included in the GREAT II Selected Plan but are provided for use in future PPIWG efforts in future studies.

1. TOWN MEETINGS

The initial Town Meetings and boat trip were a unique and effective way of introducing the public to the study. It is considered an effective technique in identifying the public and obtaining input. However, the meetings/trip should have been held earlier in the study process, while the GREAT II Plan of Study was being developed. In some cases problems identified by the public were not incorporated into the study effort because the direction of the study, as outlined in the Plan of Study, caused the problems to be "beyond the scope" of the study. If the meetings could have been held earlier, perhaps some problems could have been included in the scope of the study.

RECOMMENDATION: IN FUTURE STUDIES, THE PUBLIC PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION PROCESS SHOULD BE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE PLAN OF STUDY DEVELOPMENT PHASE. EXTENSIVE EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO IDENTIFY AND INVITE THE AFFECTED PUBLIC TO THESE MEETINGS.

2. EXECUTIVE BOARD ESTABLISHMENT

In a study covering such a large geographic area and addressing such a diversity of subjects it is difficult for the general public to keep well-informed about all of the activities being carried out in the study and about all of the research and research findings. Thus, the development of a small but dedicated group of people willing to intensively discuss the study on an on-going basis is essential. Although an "Executive Board" cannot pretend to be, without qualification, "the people's voice", it can provide a citizen viewpoint on an on-going basis. It is important, if such a Board is to be effective, that it consist of a good cross-section of interests. It is equally important that such a group be continually informed of study activities and be allowed to discuss issues, pending decisions, far enough in advance so that valid deliberations can be carried out and so that, when questions are raised there is time to have them answered before a decision is made. In GREAT II, the development and use of an Executive Board was a very effective way of providing on-going citizen input, although the GREAT II work groups and Team occasionally procrastinated in providing information requested by the Board - resulting in some problems (see Section B discussion). Also effective was the voting power of the group's representative at the Plan Formulation Work Group.

RECOMMENDATION: IN FUTURE STUDIES OF LARGE SCOPE AND COVERING A LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREA THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WELL BALANCED SMALL CITIZEN GROUP SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. CRITICAL TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GROUP ARE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

- (A) A CONSISTENT, WELL DOCUMENTED ON-GOING PROCESS FOR INFORMING AND OBTAINING RESPONSES FROM SUCH A GROUP SHOULD BE BUILT INTO THE OVERALL STUDY PROCESS BEGINNING WITH THE EARLIEST STAGE OF THE STUDY.
- (B) SUFFICIENT FUNDS FROM THE STUDY BUDGET SHOULD BE ALLOCATED TO PROVIDE STAFF SUPPORT, MATERIAL REPRODUCTION COSTS, ETC., FOR THE GROUP.
- (C) THE OVERALL STUDY PROCESS SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TIME FOR THE GROUP TO THOROUGHLY REVIEW AND COMMENT ON MATERIALS - ESPECIALLY THOSE MATERIALS DIRECTLY AFFECTING STUDY TEAM DECISIONS - BEFORE ACTUAL DECISIONS ARE MADE.
- (D) WHILE IN GREAT THE EXECUTIVE BOARD WAS REPRESENTED BY A VOTING MEMBER ON THE PLAN FORMULATION WORK GROUP. FUTURE STUDIES SHOULD CONSIDER EXTENDING THIS VOTING REPRESENTATION TO THE TOP LEVEL OF DECISION-MAKING (IN THE CASE OF THE GREAT STUDY - THE TEAM LEVEL).

(E) ADEQUATE AUTHORITY AND FUNDING SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN THE STUDY BUDGET TO PROVIDE TRAVEL, MEALS, LODGING OR PER DIEM REIMBURSEMENT TO EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS (IN THE CASE OF GREAT II BOARD MEMBERS HAD TO TRAVEL TO 33 MEETINGS AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE. SOME MEMBERS TRAVELLED IN EXCESS OF 100 MILES EACH DIRECTION FOR THE MEETINGS).

3. PUBLIC MEETINGS

As noted earlier, general status report type meetings (other than critical point public meetings) were not effective and worth the time and expense devoted to carrying out the meetings. In a study of long duration, large scope, and with a large study area, it is expensive to carry out an extensive number of general informational meetings. Unless study issues directly affect people, they do not like to go to meeting after meeting on the same subject. Other techniques for informing the general public were more effective in GREAT II (see other sections in this chapter).

RECOMMENDATION: FOR STUDIES OF LARGE SCOPE, LONG DURATION, AND COVERING LARGE GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, GENERAL INFORMATIONAL PUBLIC MEETINGS SHOULD NOT BE USED EXCEPT AT CRITICAL STUDY POINTS. ALTERNATE, LESS EXPENSIVE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS, SUCH AS NEWSLETTERS, MEDIA RELEASES, AND PERSONAL LETTERS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE.

4. CRITICAL POINT PUBLIC MEETINGS

The three series of critical point public meetings in GREAT II were of varying effectiveness, i.e., attendance and the amount of usable input varied. Most government-sponsored studies are mandated by law and/or regulations to hold public meetings at key points in a study. In a study where these meetings are the only opportunity for input, attendance may be greater, but, due to lack of on-going access to information, the public input can be of varying credibility. In GREAT II public input at these meetings often was extensive from Executive Board members, who, by virtue of having extensive access to information, provided specific, usable input. The general public, on the other hand, usually provided input that was general and of limited use by the study Team. The meetings, in effect, served to inform the general public more than obtain their input. The cost, in terms of staff time, travel and audio-visual materials was extensive and the same input, in most cases could have been obtained by less expensive means. In spite of extensive notification efforts, public attendance at the meetings was about 200 people per series of meetings.

RECOMMENDATION: WHERE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE MEANS, TO PUBLIC MEETINGS, SHOULD BE EXPLORED FOR PUBLIC INPUT. A LIMITED NUMBER OF PUBLIC MEETINGS MAY SERVE AS A MEANS OF INFORMING PEOPLE BUT THEIR EFFECTIVENESS FOR GETTING INPUT IS LIMITED. FOR PURPOSES OF "COVERING THE BASES" A STUDY SHOULD HAVE PERHAPS AN INITIAL SET OF INFORMATIVE MEETINGS AND A SET TO REVIEW THE DRAFT PRODUCT(S). ALTERNATE MEANS TO PUBLIC MEETINGS SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND OBTAIN SIGNIFICANT INPUT.

5. PUBLIC INFORMATION WORKSHOP

This was a special project carried out by the GREAT II PPIWG to bring the PPIWG Executive Board and the other work group chairmen together for an intensive interchange of ideas about the work being performed by each work group. During two full days of meetings all work group problems, tasks, and available study results were discussed. The workshop probably covered more information than was able to be fully assimilated in a two day session. A similar session was done in the GREAT I PPIWG program with very good results also. A significant conclusion that can be drawn from our observations is that there is nothing better than intensive one-to-one or small group interchange of ideas, questions, comments about study elements. The PPIWG Executive Board members came away from the session with extensive insight and the work group chairmen were able to better their understanding of the range of public attitudes.

RECOMMENDATION: IN NEARLY ALL TECHNICAL STUDIES WHERE THE AMOUNT AND COMPLEXITY OF INFORMATION IS EXTENSIVE, THE STUDY SPONSOR SHOULD EXPLORE THE USE OF ONE OR MORE INTENSIVE WORKSHOP-TYPE SESSIONS FOR INTERESTED PUBLIC INTERESTS. BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT I AND II EXPERIENCES, THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES ARE PRESENTED FOR THE USE OF WORKSHOPS IN GOVERNMENT STUDIES:

- (A) THE WORKSHOP(S) SHOULD BE SCHEDULED INTO THE OVERALL STUDY PROCESS; IN SOME CASES AS A SUBSTITUTE TO CRITICAL POINT PUBLIC MEETINGS. THE OPTIMUM TIMES FOR WORKSHOPS ARE: (1) UPON COMPLETION OF THE PLAN OF STUDY, (2) JUST PRIOR TO THE FORMAL PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS OF DRAFT PRODUCTS. IN THE FORMER CASE, THE WORKSHOP CAN SERVE TO GIVE CITIZENS A STRONG BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF STUDY SCOPE, PROPOSED TASKS, AND PROPOSED PRODUCTS. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE WORKSHOP CAN SERVE TO PROVIDE POTENTIAL REVIEWERS OF DRAFT DOCUMENTS WITH A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE INFORMATION THEY ARE TO REVIEW.
- (B) ESSENTIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF A WORKSHOP EXPERIENCE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS FOR USE AT

THE WORKSHOP. CLEAR, CONCISE SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TO BE DISCUSSED (NARRATED SLIDE SHOWS ARE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE) SHOULD BE DEVELOPED BY STUDY STAFF.

(C) STUDY MEMBERS (I.E., WORK GROUP CHAIRMEN IN THIS CASE) SHOULD BE FULLY BRIEFED IN ADVANCE AS TO THE INTENT OF THE WORKSHOP, THEIR ROLE, THE INFORMATION THAT WILL BE COVERED, AND THE FORMAT TO BE USED.

(D) PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE WORKSHOP SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED. MAXIMUM RETENTION OF DATA AND PROMOTION OF DIALOGUE CAN BE ACHIEVED BY HOLDING THE WORKSHOP IN COMFORTABLE SURROUNDINGS THAT ARE, AT THE SAME TIME, FORMAL. INTENSIVE WORKSHOPS TEND TO FAIL WHEN PARTICIPANTS ARE ASKED TO SIT THROUGH LONG SESSIONS AND COVER A LOT OF MATERIAL AND THE ENVIRONMENT IS POOR (I.E., POOR LIGHTING, A SMALL GROUP IN A LARGE ROOM, POOR VENTILATION, ETC.).

(E) FINALLY, A PERSON OR PERSONS SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO RECORD WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS TO BE PROVIDED AT A LATER DATE IN VISUAL FORM TO PARTICIPANTS OR OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES. TO ASSURE ACCURACY, EITHER A TAPE RECORDER OR STENOGRAPHER-COURT REPORTER SHOULD RECORD THE PROCEEDINGS.

6. PUBLIC INFORMATION/EDUCATION

In GREAT II a variety of techniques were used to provide a broad-based Information and Education Program. A centrally located PPIWG headquarters, a travelling slide show presentation, a newsletter, news media releases, and public meetings all aided this task. A non-scientific evaluation of these activities (i.e., what seemed to work best and produce the best results) by the Coordinator reveals that these techniques could be rated as follows (most effective to least effective):

1. Travelling Slide Show Presentation
2. Newsletter
3. PPIWG Headquarters
4. Public Meetings
5. News Releases

The PPIWG Coordinator made 51 visits to interest groups, meeting with about 2,300 people - all on the basis of invitation. Where groups invited the Coordinator (as opposed to asking people to our meetings) it indicated a pre-determined interest and provided a

"captive audience". The Coordinator reported a great deal of enthusiasm and success with this technique.

Items 2 - 5 above had moderate success. This should be qualified with the understanding that it was difficult to determine the extent of use of the newsletter and media releases. The newsletter provided a good means of providing on-going up-to-date information and it was useful in announcing meetings. While the PPIWG headquarters had virtually no "walk-in" traffic, the office served a vital function of concentrating the PPIWG effort and providing one central contact point for a study having a diversity of agency representatives involved.

RECOMMENDATION: EACH STUDY MANAGER SHOULD DETERMINE WHICH OF THE MANY ALTERNATIVES BEST SUIT THE PROPOSED STUDY, THE EXTENT TO WHICH ANY OF THESE TECHNIQUES ARE USED DEPEND UPON SCOPE, DURATION, GEOGRAPHIC SIZE OF STUDY AREA, AND AVAILABLE FUNDS. TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE EVERY STUDY SHOULD HAVE A PERSON OR PERSONS AVAILABLE AND AUTHORIZED AND FUNDED TO "GO ON THE ROAD" WITH INFORMATION FOR INTEREST GROUPS, GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, ETC., IN THE STUDY AREA. PERSONAL VISITS WITH PUBLIC CLIENTEL SEEMS TO BE THE BEST WAY DEvised TO GET INFORMATION OUT AND GATHER PUBLIC ATTITUDES ABOUT STUDY ITEMS.

7/8. LOCAL CONTACTS AND SOLICITATION OF INPUT FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the development of mailing lists for newsletters, meeting announcements, and personal contacts, the staff attempted to identify known interested individuals in all parts of the study area as well as all city, county and regional governmental bodies. The initial boat trip through the study area was particularly effective in accomplishing this. Throughout the study these names were recipients of newsletters and meeting notices as well as periodic special informational mailings. Local non-governmental people were, in many cases, very active in the study, and were very helpful in identifying local problems as well as other interested individuals. On the other hand, local governmental officials were extremely difficult to reach and get involved in the study. In discussing two apparent reasons (also applied in GREAT I study): (1) local government officials are inundated with information to review, there simply is not time to keep active in all studies in a given area; (2) the GREAT II study was not a high priority to local officials because it had a comparatively low priority and potential impact on local government decision-making. If GREAT II were to obtain extensive input from local government it would have had to carry out an intensive program addressing literally hundreds of individual local entities (i.e., townships, cities, counties, planning commissions, port authorities, riverfront development boards, watershed districts, levee districts, etc.). These entities were kept informed

and invited to participate at all times; they simply chose not to for the most part. To visit all of these entities personally on a periodic basis would have required a full-time effort by one person. Study funds simply prohibited the completion of an intensive program aimed at any one segment of the study area population.

RECOMMENDATION: FOR MOST STUDIES OF THIS NATURE NO CHANGE IN TECHNIQUES IS SUGGESTED. IN THOSE CASES WHERE A STUDY HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (I.E., LOCAL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT) SPECIAL EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO WORK WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.

9/10. MONITOR AND PROVIDE INPUT TO GREAT II

The PPIWG Coordinator, during the course of the study, maintained close contact with GREAT II work groups through attendance at most of their meetings. In this way, the Coordinator played a role as liaison between the work groups and the public. In addition, the Coordinator voted at the Plan Formulation Work Group meetings, based on Executive Board direction. Finally, through all of the other techniques mentioned in this chapter, the Coordinator kept both the public and work groups informed of the concerns and activities of each other. The funding of a full-time staff to act as liaison proved to be a key element in the success of the entire PPIWG program. In a study of this magnitude, no less than one full-time person needs to be assigned the singular responsibility of developing and implementing a public information and participation program.

RECOMMENDATION: AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY STUDY BUDGET SHOULD BE THE FUNDING OF A SOLID PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAM WITH ADEQUATE STAFFING. IN GREAT II, 6% OF THE STUDY BUDGET WAS ALLOCATED TO THE PPIWG PROGRAM UNDER CONTRACT TO A PRIVATE CONSULTANT. CONTACTS WITH OTHER PPI STAFFS IN SIMILAR STUDIES INDICATES THAT AN ALLOCATION OF UP TO 10% OF THE BUDGET IS USUALLY REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT AN ADEQUATE PROGRAM (NOT COUNTING THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAM STAFF).

11. ESTABLISH A PROJECT OFFICE

In GREAT's I and II, the study Teams determined that their PPIWG programs could best be served by an independent consultant. In large part, this was because the study Team itself was made up of representatives from five Federal agencies and four states. To provide an unbiased, non-agency affiliated PPIWG program, the use of a private consultant seemed most appropriate. The private consultant, in both GREAT's, established a centrally located indepen-

dent office out of which to run the program. This technique worked well in the GREAT studies, in part, because the offices were close enough to the study manager's headquarters to allow frequent communication and coordination. While the establishment of an independent office and staff worked well in this multi-agency study effort, it probably is not necessary for single agency study activities. It also assures that the staff can devote full-time effort to the program.

RECOMMENDATION: IN FUTURE MULTI-AGENCY STUDIES, CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO USE OF INDEPENDENT STAFF AND OFFICE FACILITIES, WHERE IT APPEARS THIS WOULD BE MOST EFFECTIVE.

B. EVALUATION OF GREAT II STUDY TEAM/WORK GROUP COOPERATION IN PPIWG PROGRAM

Part A of this chapter evaluated the work of the PPIWG program and offers recommendations for future improvements. This section is an evaluation of the GREAT II Team/work groups efforts at accommodating the PPIWG program and using its input. An additional discussion of this subject, from the point of view of the PPIWG Executive Board is contained in the March, 1980 Position Paper (Exhibit C). The following comments are provided from the Coordinator's viewpoint and should be considered in conjunction with Exhibit C.

1. THE PPIWG PROGRAM AS PART OF THE OVERALL STUDY PROCESS

GREAT II made a substantial financial and procedural commitment to the PPIWG program (i.e., a full-time staff, voting representation, active encouragement of PPIWG staff, and assistance in PPIWG events). The PPIWG program was "built-into" the overall study process. The only constructive criticism is that the study process did not include an active PPIWG element during the development of the Plan of Study. Future studies should rectify this matter.

2. ADEQUACY OF STUDY IN ADDRESSING PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY PUBLIC

The report entitled "GREAT...RESPONDS TO THE PEOPLE" (Technical Appendix #7), concludes that GREAT addressed most of the problems identified by the public, although few directly. With the limited funds and time frame of GREAT II it would have been impossible to address all problems directly. In the opinion of the Coordinator, based upon review of the draft work group appendixes, a deliberate effort was made to acknowledge and address as many public concerns as possible. The only way that all publicly identified problems

could have been fully addressed would have been to considerably expand the study scope, time frame, and funding.

3. TEAM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF CITIZEN INPUT AND REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

As Section IV.A. of the Position Paper indicates, there were periodic problems with citizens obtaining quick and adequate responses to inquiries. Overall, GREAT study personnel responded to citizen concerns and requests. Those cases where problems were encountered caused the public, at times, to question the sincerity of study staff. Future studies should make a point of minimizing this problem.

4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN KEY STUDY DECISIONS

The major fault of the GREAT II study (also occurred in GREAT I) was a frequent lack of adequate time for public review of information prior to being called upon to vote on issues at the PFWG meetings. Frequently, the PPIWG Coordinator was required to review data and vote on issues, recommendations, etc., at the same meeting. This required "short-circuiting" the public review process. Public opinion of the study would have been enhanced if adequate opportunity would have been allocated for PPIWG review of materials and thus additional direction to its voting representatives at the PFWG meetings. It is recognized that the nature of the study process precluded expansion of the time frame to allow more time for public review, but it is a point for consideration in future studies.

Along with this it should be noted that the public had representation at the PFWG but not at the Team level. Full and equal participation by the public would have included a public vote at the Team level (top decision-making level). Initial study guidelines did not provide for this (Plan of Study) and the public was not involved in developing the Plan of Study. Future studies should consider giving full voting representation to the public.

C. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION

By and large GREAT II developed and carried out a well-integrated PPIWG program (with noted deficiencies). In summary, future studies should be developed with PPIWG programs that assure:

1. Determination of most applicable techniques.

2. Adequate funds for needed techniques.
3. A "built-in" PPIWG program that keys public information/input to the study decision-making process. Ample time is a must.
4. Full voting representation to public representative(s).
5. Commitment by study staff to inviting public input, sharing information, and responding to public concerns.

The GREAT II PPIWG program has not only served the study, but has tested various techniques and provided research for future PPIWG programs in other studies. Readers are encouraged to obtain and review detailed information in the Technical Appendixes listed at the end of this document.

EXHIBIT A
CONTRACT COST SUMMARY
DAN MCGUINNESS AND ASSOCIATES

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>TIME FRAME</u>	<u>CONTRACT AMOUNT</u>
A	August, 1977 - September, 1977	\$ 6,938.00
B	October, 1977 - September, 1978	55,458.00
C	October, 1978 - September, 1979	55,057.00
D	October, 1979 - September, 1980	<u>56,151.00</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>\$173,604.00</u></u>

EXHIBIT B

MISSING RESUMES FOR THE FOLLOWING PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS:

WILLIAM BECKER

JAMES RALSTON

DARLENE STEINGREABER

EARL YOUNG

JAN WILLIAMS

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: Robert W. Brandt
2. Address: 1513 - 43rd Street
Rock Island, Illinois
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: _____

4. Education/Career Experience Summary: _____
Retired 1976 - Illinois Bell Telephone Company
Independent Conservation Clubs of Illinois
Director and Past President Boston Bay Conservation Club
Ex-Member National Rivers and Harbors Congress (appointed by Sen. Dirksen)
Ex-Member Illinois Boating Council
Ex-Regional Director Illinois Association of Snowmobile Clubs
Co-Chair PPIWG Executive Committee

5. Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: _____
Lots of Hobbies
Lots of Organizations
Lots of Interests
6. Any other information you would like to provide: _____

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: Thomas Burns
2. Address: St. Ambrose College
518 W. Locust Street, Davenport, Iowa 52803
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: _____

4. Education/Career Experience Summary: Assistant Professor of Physics and
Chairperson of Department of Physics, Engineering and Astronomy, St. Ambrose
College.

5. Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: Sigma Xi, the Scientific
Research Society (Sec-Treas. of John Deere Chapter); American Association of
Physics Teachers; American Society for Engineering Education; Scientists'
Institute for Public Information. Current Research Interest: Uses of compu-
tters in Education.
6. Any other information you would like to provide: Age: 36
Married, two children

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: Clifford Carroll
2. Address: 605 McBreans Lane
Galena, Illinois 61036
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: _____

4. Education/Career Experience Summary: _____
25 years Post Office
4 years Postmaster

5. Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: _____
VFW, Galena Boat Club Director; Director VFW; Elk Club; Ducks Unlimited;
fishing, hunting and boating and trapping.

6. Any other information you would like to provide: _____

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: Bill Gasper
2. Address: 930 Tressa Street
Dubuque, Iowa 52001
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: No specific group - I have always been a river rat.
4. Education/Career Experience Summary: Born and raised on a farm east of
LaCrosse, Wisconsin. U.S. Army W.W. II southwest pacific. 30 years with
U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service. Retired from SCS 1978. Hold Iowa
real estate sales license. Am presently engaged in farm management, farm
and rural appraisals, soil testing and general agricultural consulting.
Partner in Jensen and Associates Farm Management Services.
5. Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: National Association of
Retired Federal Employees, Soil Conservation Society of America, Dubuque
County Conservation Society, Dubuque County Soil Conservation District
Boosters, Dubuque and Iowa Association of Realtors, St. Columbkilles Church.
6. Any other information you would like to provide: Enclosed is one of Jensen
and Associates brochures.

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: H.L. Goodell P.E. (Ret.) Born -1902
2. Address: 634 E Division St.
Sparta Wisconsin 54656 Telephone: - 608-269-3518
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: Professional Engineers.
4. Education/Career Experience Summary: B.S. in Civil Engineering, University of Illinois, 1925. 50 year career in Civil Engineering, primarily in relation to major rivers; 12 years in consulting engineering field; 19 years as civil service employee on river and harbor, flood control, local protection projects, including the 9 ft navigation project in the Rock Island District in the '30's ^Δthe Ohio river in the 1960's; 19 years in the heavy construction industry, 14 of which as chief engineer of 2 construction companies of national reputation.
Since retirement in 1972, have been very active as a public participant in land related and water resources development by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, including Lock & Dam 26, the Great River Study by GREAT and development of a Master Plan (MP) for the Upper Mississippi River System (UMRS), from local to national levels of involvement.
Δ and reconstruction of the navigation system on
.....
5. ^{*}Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: Life member in the American Society Of Civil Engineers, (presently a member of the Social and Environmental Objectives Committee of the Water Resources Planning & Management Division at the National level); also Life member of Professional Engineers, Registered Professional Engineer in 6 States. Main interest: promoting the value of applying engineering knowledge in the development of resources.
- ^{*} Irrelevant.
6. Any other information you would like to provide: It is recommended that any activity of continuing any aspect of the MP for the UMRS be suspended immediately, and likewise for the Great River Study on 9/30/80 until an eminently qualified board, primarily from the private sector (including 2 professional engineers), evaluate both projects and report to Congress.

Signed H.L. Goodell 7-28-80

PPIWG EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Name: Allie J. Lymenstull
2. Address: 1806 Hilltop Drive
Quincy, Illinois 62301
3. Interested Group(s) (if any) you are representing: President Mississippi
Valley Hunter's and Fisherman's Association; President South Side Boat Club;
Tri Club River Improvement Association; Mississippi River Campsite Preserva-
tion Association (Non Campowner); South Side Commercial Club.
4. Education/Career Experience Summary: Quincy High School
1942 - Navy Aviation Machinists School
1943 - Navy Catalina flying boat squadron South Pacific
1943-4-5 - Navy PB4YL (B-24) Squadrons VB-104 - VPB104 South Pacific -
Guadalcanal through Philippines
Otis Elevator Company - 33 years total,
Local Representative, Quincy, Illinois - 22 years.
5. Hobbies, Organization Memberships, Interests: Hunting, Fishing, Ducks
Unlimited, Masons, Consistory, Shriners, above listed organizations in #3.
6. Any other information you would like to provide: 100% American who does
not believe the Government Agencies know best.

Kenneth Oetken
R. R. 2
Burlington, IA 52601

5/14/80

Telephone: 754-7045

I was born on April 13, 1914, in Des Moines County near Burlington, Iowa, and have lived on Mississippi River bottom land farms since the age of 4. Attending Fairview School--Benton Township, I graduated from the eighth grade. Since that time, my education has continued in the school of hard knocks from experiences, observations, frustrations, disillusionments and hope as a farmer, merchandiser and outdoor recreationist.

I owned and operated 620 acres of diversified farmland in Benton and Tama Townships in Des Moines County near Burlington, Iowa. Most of my farmland is located in the 50,000 acre Mississippi River bottom protected from annual flooding by the Iowa River Flint Creek Navigation and Flood Control Levee. Upon reaching the age of 66, I quit active farming a year ago and now rent my farm.

During the depression of the early 1930's, I worked 4 years as a farmhand and then owned and operated a Conoco service station for the next 10 years while starting my farming operation. On my farm I raised corn, beans, oats, wheat, hay and hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens and ducks. About 100 acres of the farm is in tree farm production producing walnut, oak and maple logs for lumber and veneer and other species for pulpwood. As these products were all moved to market by truck, railroad and Mississippi River barge transportation, this experience has given me some insight into the needs of all three means of transportation.

During this period as a landowner in the Levee District, I was privileged to be elected and serve as a trustee on the Levee Board for 33 years being responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Levee System. Operation requires the organization and mobilization of personnel, equipment and materials when high flood stages threaten the Levee System and require many kinds of flood preventative measures. Maintenance of the Levee requires employment of personnel and equipment to clean up flood preparation materials after the flood threat has passed, to keep weeds and brush mowed or sprayed on the Levee and Rights of Way, and to also control and prevent encroachments on the Levee and Rights of Way. This has been helpful to me in acquiring knowledge of the many significant aspects of the uses of the Mississippi River.

As a youth, I learned to trap, hunt and fish and have continued them during my adult years. When I was about 10 years old, I started trapping skunk, civet cat, opossum, ermine, brown weasel and raccoon. At the age of 18, I started to trap muskrat, mink and fox, all of which have proliferated extensively because of the abundance of a food supply provided by extensive farming of the Mississippi River bottom land in such close proximity to an abundant water supply of the river and drainage ditches within this leveed bottom land--so much so that Iowa last year produced the largest fur harvest in its history. I hunted the many kinds of migrating ducks and geese as well as the native cottontail rabbit and quail since I was 18, and have observed that they, too, have been benefitted by this abundance of food that goes with the available water.

Since the age of 10, I have fished for the many varieties of fish from the abundant crappie, catfish, carp, buffalo and perch to the less abundant but yet plentiful varieties of other game fish. During this time I have observed the large winter kill of all varieties of these fish in the backwater and

shallow island lakes as well as landlocked lakes in the leveed bottom lands from severe winters of thick ice and deep snow cover as well as from the drying up of the same waters in years of long drought and heat periods. I used to want to try to save these fish from these severe conditions, but found it impossible to seine or catch them for removal to deeper running waters because of the mud, tree roots, deadfall limbs and other obstacles. I have since concluded that this phenomenon is nature's way of controlling overpopulation beyond the available food supply.

I am interested in seeing two 1,200 foot locks for barge traffic and one 250 foot lock for economic operation for pleasure-craft for the new Lock and Dam 26 at an early date at Alton, Illinois, on the Mississippi River. Also, I am interested in seeing railroads repaired and reconstructed to safely transport all products in need of their service along with well-maintained highways for the trucking industry; all three are needed for transportation of products into and out of this region of the country.

It is of high priority interest to me to see that all the leveed areas along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers continue to be used for production of agricultural produce for the food they produce for the citizens of our country and the gleanings that are left as a source of food for the abundance of wildlife that migrate through and inhabit these areas.

Of equally high interest is a need for the development of good and usable river accesses and facilities for public use where there are sand beaches developed with dredge material from the channel with all facilities located no nearer than 200 feet from the toe of any levee. This type of recreational development would eliminate the many conflicts that now exist with the many types of recreational uses on, or in close proximity to, levees. In my judgment, there is sufficient area for recreation, boat docks, beaches, launching ramps, auto-boat-trailer parking areas, fish and other wildlife habitat, navigation needs and a 200 foot buffer zone of trees for levee protection from current and wave action erosion without interfering, conflicting or encroaching on the Rights of Way, areas, or facilities needed by any of the above users.



Great River Environmental Action Team

Public Participation Headquarters
317 N. Cody Rd. (P.O. Box 646), LeClaire, IA. 52753
Phone: (319) 289-3415

EXHIBIT C

OUTLINE FOR POSITION PAPER

- I. RESOLUTION
- II. ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND
- III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM BACKGROUND
- IV. P.P.I.W.G. EXECUTIVE BOARD POSITION PAPER
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I. RESOLUTION

Whereas, the GREAT River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) was developed in 1974 and directed to develop a river system management strategy incorporating total river resource requirements, and

WHEREAS, the GREAT II portion of this Study has been active since 1976, and

WHEREAS, GREAT II has a final report due in September 1980, and

WHEREAS, the citizens of the Study area have had the opportunity to be involved in the Study since its inception, through the Public Participation and Information Work Group (PPIWG) and, the Public Participation Coordinator, and

WHEREAS, the PPIWG has established an Executive Board to act, from time to time, on their behalf

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

that, the Executive Board of the PPIWG, having reviewed the activities of GREAT to date, and having likewise reviewed all citizen input to date, hereby submits this document as its official position on the way the Team has reacted to and addressed the public input.

James Ralston
James Ralston, Chairman *by W.N.*

Wendy Nichols
Wendy Nichols, Coordinator

March 1, 1980
Date

II. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

For many years, conservation organizations, commercial fishermen, biologists, and sportsmen have expressed deep concern over the methods used to operate and maintain the navigation waterway system of the Upper Mississippi River. Their concerns were directed to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, the agency assigned to carry out the navigation mandate for congress. Under the shadow of a lawsuit initiated against the Corps by the State of Wisconsin in 1973, the Corps prepared environmental impact statements in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The statements attempted to describe the effects of the operation and maintenance program on the Upper Mississippi Waterway. These documents revealed that current methods of channel maintenance, especially dredging and depositing of dredged materials, were significantly damaging the fragile backwaters, marshes, and sloughs for which the river is famous. The environmental impact statement also revealed that little information was available on many key aspects of river use. The lack of information would make it almost impossible for government agencies or Congress to evaluate alternative means of managing the river in a more balanced way without considerable additional study.

Amid all this activity, several agencies and organizations were intensively studying the Corps voluminous environmental impact statements, seeking ways to solve the growing impasse. One of these agencies was the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. The commission is the 10-member interstate body created by the two headwaters-area states to make special studies and recommendations on the broad public interest issues of the Upper Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. As a result of its review, the commission voted unanimously to go directly to Congress with a recommendation for appropriation of funds to immediately begin interdisciplinary studies and field tests. These studies and tests were necessary to give decision-makers the missing information needed to make wise choices to better balance the management of the resource at a cost the public is willing and able to pay.

As a result of growing congressional and public interest in the Upper Mississippi River management problems, the North Central Division Engineer of the Corps and the North Central Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced in September 1974 that they planned to establish a partnership team. The team would work out a long-range management strategy for the multipurpose use of the river.

This move soon led to the organization of a broad-based Federal-State Task Force, as envisioned by the Boundary Area Commission in its congressional testimony. The Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission had established a special Dredged Spoil Disposal Practices Committee several months before to begin laying the groundwork for a cooperative effort. This committee was composed of delegates representing the five principal river basin states and five key resources-oriented federal agencies. Thus, what finally became known as GREAT was set up in October 1974 as a working partnership of federal agencies and states under the auspices of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission.

Minnesota Representative Albert Quie and former Wisconsin Representative Vernon Thompson joined in supporting the testimony presented by the Boundary Area Commission. The commission asked for an add-on appropriation of \$1 million to the St. Paul District of the Corps for fiscal year 1975 (July 1974 through June 1975). The House of Representatives approved the request in June 1974, but in August the Senate objected to the add-on, contending that the recommended studies and experiments would duplicate the work already programmed by Congress in the \$30-million Dredge Material Research Program under way through the Corps Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi. House proponents pointed out that the nation-wide study was heavily concentrated on coastal zone, estuarine, Great Lakes, and deep-water port dredging and very little meaningful analysis would be made on the unique problems of river dredging. Senate conferees agreed and accepted an add-on of \$375,000 for special studies and field tests on the Upper Mississippi River between the mouth of the Missouri River and Minneapolis. The Corps reported this amount as its capability for such activities is the St. Paul District portion of the river for fiscal year 1975.

The GREAT Study was authorized by Congress in Section 117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976. The section reads:

"The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to investigate and study, in cooperation with interested States and Federal agencies, through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, the development of a river system management plan in the format of the 'Great River Study' for the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to the head of navigation at Minneapolis, incorporating total river resource requirements including, but not limited to, navigation, the effects of increased barge traffic, fish and wildlife, recreation, watershed

management, and water quality at an estimated cost of \$9,100,000."

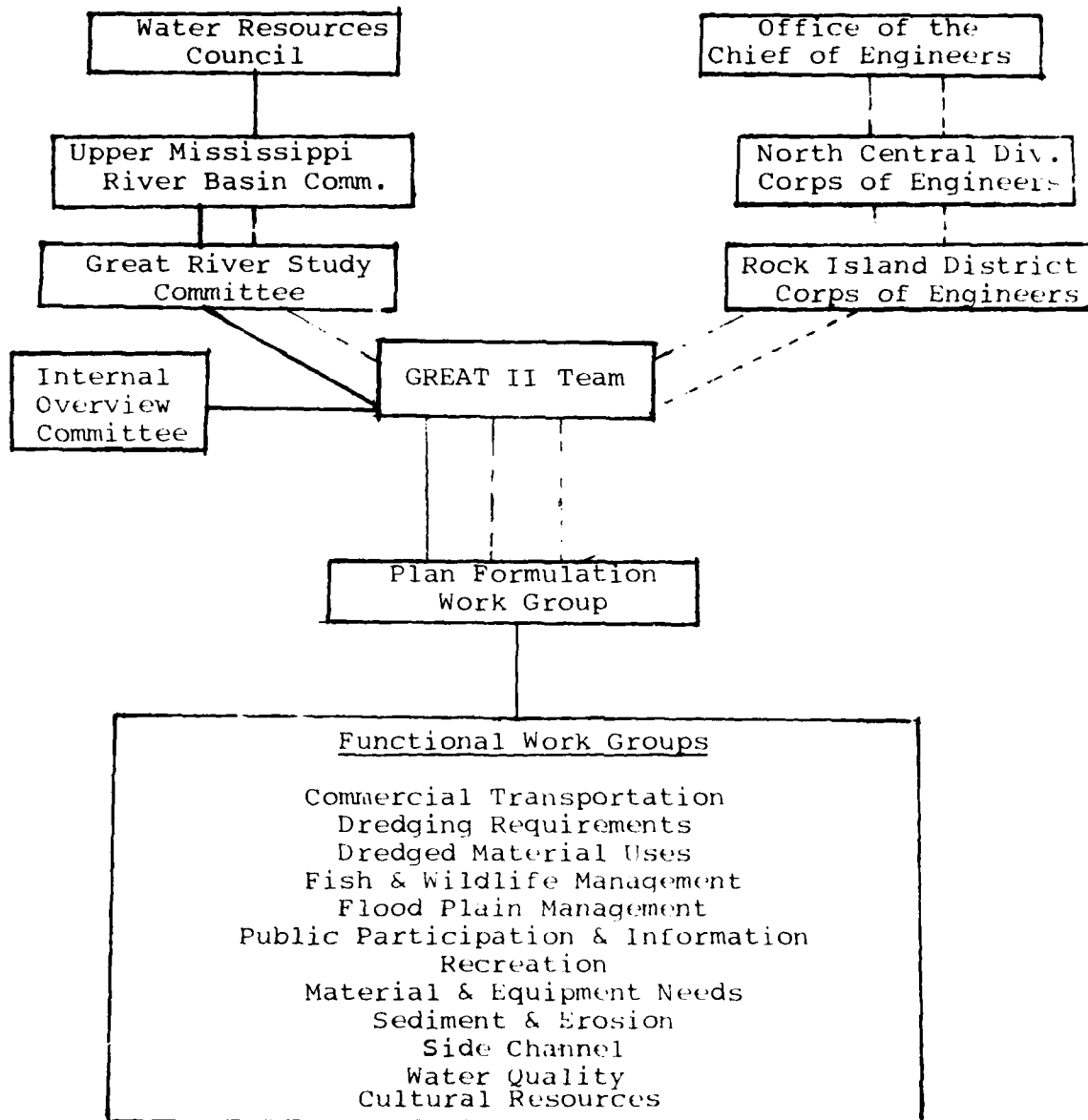
The Team established in 1974 is studying the Upper Mississippi River from Minneapolis/St. Paul to lock and Dam 10 at Guttenberg. This team is called GREAT I. GREAT II was organized early in fiscal year 1977 (October 1976 through September 1977) and is studying the river from Guttenberg to Saverton, Missouri. GREAT III is organizing and will be responsible for the river from Saverton to the mouth of the Ohio River.

GREAT II is composed of representatives from the following states and federal agencies:

- State of Iowa
- State of Illinois
- State of Missouri
- State of Wisconsin
- U.S. Department of the Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Department of Agriculture - Soil Conservation Service
- U.S. Department of Defense - Department of the Army -
Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Department of Transportation - Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission (Ex-officio)
- Upper Mississippi River Conservation Commission (Ex-officio)

An organization chart for GREAT II is shown in the following figure.

GREAT II ORGANIZATION



Legend:

Policy —————

Funding - - - - -

Report — - - - -

The Corps of Engineers chain of command is shown on the chart because Congress provided study funding through the Corps and, in section 117 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, required the Chief of Engineers to report the results of the study. Section 117 also directed that the study be made "through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission". Since GREAT I was formed in 1974, several committees of the Basin Commission have provided policy guidance and direction. The GREAT River Study Committee is currently serving that function.

In the GREAT II area, the Great River Study is managed by GREAT II. The equal partnership Team has one voting member from each State and Federal agency involved. The representatives of the Corps of Engineers and the State of Iowa, serve as co-chairpersons. They conduct Team meetings and guide the ongoing studies as directed by the Team. Representatives of the Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission and the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee are ex-officio members of the Team. The Team operates under the bylaws of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission which requires that attempts should be made to settle all issues unanimously. However, if all members cannot agree, an issue can be decided by a majority vote of Federal representatives and a majority vote of State representatives.

The IOC (Internal Overview Committee) consists of representatives from the four states, the two agencies with major management responsibility of the river, the COE & F.&W.S., and the two Team Co-chairpersons. The committee functions as an advisory board to the Team. One of its duties is to recommend how GREAT II funds should be spent to best accomplish the study objectives.

GREAT II has 12 functional work groups (see the figure on page 5). Each work group is to accomplish the study objectives as they relate to the work group's functional area and as directed by the Team. Work Groups are composed of all interested parties wishing to be represented. In addition, representatives of each Team member are encouraged to participate in each work group. Leadership is provided by the state or agency most suited to provide leadership in that functional area. The Public Participation and Information Work Group is an exception. It is coordinated by a contractor and has broad-based citizen representation. Government and private interests that are not formal Team members are invited to participate in the activities of all the work groups. The Plan Formulation Work Group is composed of the co-chairpersons and the chairpersons of each of the 12 functional work groups.

The scope of the GREAT II Study was defined by the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission in October 1974. GREAT was directed to develop a river system management strategy incorporating total river resource requirements. To that end, the Commission adopted the following objectives:

- Develop ways to significantly reduce the volume of dredged material removed for the navigation project.
- Open backwater areas that have been deprived of necessary freshwater flow as a result of navigation maintenance activity.
- Assure necessary capability to maintain the total river resources on the Upper Mississippi River in an environmentally sound manner.
- Contain or stabilize all floodplain dredged material disposal sites to benefit the river resource.
- Assure all navigation project authorizations include fish, wildlife, and recreation resources as project purposes.
- Develop physical and biological base line data to identify factors controlling the river system.
- Identify sites that can be developed to provide for fish and wildlife habitat irretrievably lost to water development projects.
- Identify and develop ways to use dredged material as a valuable resource for productive uses.
- Implement programs to provide for present and projected recreation needs on the river system.
- Strive to comply with Federal and State water quality standards.
- Strive to comply with Federal and State floodplain management standards.
- Develop procedures for assuring an appropriate level of public participation.

III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Early in the GREAT II Study the Team determined that it would be in the best interests of the study and the public to contract out the public participation and information coordination activities to a private consultant firm. Subsequently the firm of Dan McGuinness & Associates was retained to carry out the public participation program effort as defined in the GREAT II Plan of Study and Scope of Work as outlined in the contract.

In response to the Scope of Work the firm has guided the development of the public participation program, acting both upon the periodic suggestions of citizen interests as well as those of the Team and Plan Formulation Work Group.

The overall objective of the contractor is 1.) to assure that the public receives information on relevant topics and in a timely manner, and 2.) to assure that all decision-makers in the GREAT Study are aware of all citizen concerns, comments, opinions, etc. that are relevant to the Study effort. In short, the job is to facilitate good citizen-agency cooperation. In the final analysis, the GREAT Study product should be one that reflects input based on input from all sectors of society. That means all sectors must have the opportunity to contribute to the study at all crucial decision-making points.

Public involvement in a very direct way exists in the GREAT II through the Public Participation & Information Work Group (PPIWG) and through direct voting at the Plan Formulation level. Such involvement, if it is to be effective, must be based on some very important guidelines. Those are identified by the contractor to be the following:

- A. The Public involvement process must be open to all points of view.
- B. The Public involvement process must not be dominated by any one person or group to the extent such involvement hinders, discourages, or eliminates the opportunity for involvement by any other person or groups. No one will be denied the opportunity to provide input.
- C. The Public involvement program, because it represents such a wide variety of interests will seldom provide a unanimous decision on a given point. All identified positions and their relative support must be communicated without bias.
- D. Public input can consist of opinions, facts, founded and

unfounded ideas, emotions, out bursts and the like. In all fairness, all types of input must be communicated, regardless of how justifiable it is perceived to be. Fairness also requires, however, that when conflicts arise, that they be resolved as much as possible on the basis of fact and good information, not on conjecture.

- E. The GREAT II Team, Plan Formulation, and other work groups, under the Principals & Standards of the Water Resources Council are mandated to take all public input into account in the decision-making process. It is the responsibility of the agency personnel within GREAT to do the following:

- 1) Accept all information from the public for the record.
- 2) Consider all information in the same manner it would consider information from any other work group.
- 3) Document how the information was or was not used, "why or why not" it was not used. Such documentation should be provided to the PPIWG Coordinator for transmittal back to the sender in a coordinated fashion.

IV. P.P.I.W.G. EXECUTIVE BOARD POSITION PAPER

Based on citizen input to date and the Team's response to that input the Public Participation & Information Work Group Executive Board has developed the following position paper. The document provides a brief description of each type of input.

A. General Public Input From Town Meetings & Boat Trip

1. Background

In September, 1977 the PPIWG Coordinators organized a house-boat trip throughout the GREAT II Study area. The boat made 31 scheduled river-front stops where members of the public were invited on board. In conjunction with this trip six evening town meetings were held which gave members of the public a formal introduction to the Study. The purpose of this trip and the town meetings was to give members of the public a chance to have input into the study at an early stage.

2. Description

The comments that were made by the public were pub-

lished in a report by the PPIWG Coordinators titled "GREAT...IS REACHING OUT TO THE PEOPLE". This report was forwarded to the work group chairmen who incorporated the appropriate questions and comments into their problem identification tables. These tables were then used by the Chairmen to develop their work group tasks. The PPIWG later published another report showing how each one of the questions and comments in the original report were being addressed ("GREAT...RESPONDS TO THE PEOPLE")

3. Executive Board Position

The reasons for the development of the boat trip and the introductory town meetings were good ones. It seemed to be successful in giving the Team a good idea of the problems that were most important from the public's point of view. However, except for some very site-specific suggestions, the agency people already knew about most of these concerns and unfortunately many of them were already beyond the scope of this study, mostly because of time and money constraints. In some cases some of the planned studies were altered slightly or priorities were changed but over-all the work group Plan of Action were already determined. It is important that these concerns of the public were identified, and many of them were addressed. It is just as important that the ones that were not addressed be forwarded to a responsible agency that can address them in the future. Even if they are beyond the "scope" of the GREAT II Study they are still problems that need to be addressed. It is very important that they do not get lost in the shuffle.

B. General Public Input To The Coordinator

1. Background

The Coordinator acts as a liaison between the Team and the general public, relaying the public's interests and concerns to the Team as well as keeping the public informed of the Team's activities. One of the responsibilities of the Public Participation Coordinator is to forward any input from the general public to the appropriate individual on the work team.

In most cases the Coordinator is qualified to answer questions the public may have concerning the study but it is very important that any questions she cannot answer or new concerns expressed by the public are forwarded to the appropriate person to address.

2. Description

Depending upon the nature of the request the response is varied. If it is a simple question about one of the work group activities or a request for information the work group chairman will respond to it. If it is a new problem that has been identified it is added to the appropriate work group chairman's problem identification table to be addressed in some way through the work group's activities or report process.

3. Executive Board Position

The process seems to be working well to date. The Coordinator is responsible for making sure that all requests or questions are addressed. Presently there are approximately 200 problems that have been identified by members of the public and forwarded to the work groups for action. Close review of the work group appendices will reveal whether or not these problems have been addressed adequately.

C. Individual's Input To The Team

1. Background

In some cases members of the public will send requests or comments directly to the Team members without first going to the Public Participation Coordinator.

2. Description

In most cases the Team members will forward these requests to the Public Participation Coordinator in accordance with the operating procedures of the PPIWG. (See Atch. #1)

If the Coordinator cannot answer the questions or address the comment or request she will request that information from the appropriate Team member. If the comment or request calls for some action by a specific work group this is also forwarded to the appropriate Team member.

3. Executive Board Position

Most of the information that the general public requests from the Team is of a general nature and therefore is more easily answered by the Public Participation Coordinator. In the case of requests that call for some type of action the request is forwarded to the work group chairman and even though it comes from an individual it still

requires the same consideration as a request from another work group.

D. Executive Board's Input at Plan Formulation

1. Background

The Executive Board of the PPIWG is a body of people (currently 11 members) who have volunteered their time and energy to the GREAT Study on an intensive basis for the study period. This board has a specific function with respect to safeguarding and promotion of the public interests. These are the individuals that carry the vote of the public on major issues such as the allocation of funds, approval of study concepts, and policy changes.

The PPIWG has a vote at the Plan Formulation Work Group as does all of the other work groups. The PPIWG Chairman or Vice Chairman will vote for the work group at the Plan Form. meetings with the Coordinator voting in their absence. In this manner the public has an active role in the decision-making process of the Team.

2. Description

The Plan Formulation Work Group has been receptive to the opinions of the PPIWG Executive Board. Because the Executive Board meets only once a month Plan Formulation requested that all funding requests be distributed 2 weeks prior to the meeting at which they will be discussed in order to facilitate review by the Executive Board. If the Coordinator has been doing her job efficiently the Board members should be prepared for this review. If the requests are distributed 2 weeks prior to the Plan Formulation meeting there will, in most cases, be time for review and discussion at the monthly Board meeting which is usually scheduled for the Saturday before Plan Form. There have been a few cases where the Executive Board, through the Coordinator, cast the only or one of the only dissenting votes on an issue. Since the Plan Formulation Work Group operates by unanimous consent they make every attempt to alleviate the concerns of the Executive Board.

3. Executive Board Position

The Executive Board is very cognizant of their responsibility at the Plan Formulation Work Group. It is unfortunate that their vote must be determined before they have the benefit of the discussion that usually

takes place at the Plan Formulation meetings. There have been times when the PPIWG has been the only dissenting vote and delays in contracts, etc. have resulted since additional time is needed to present the additional information to the Board. It is possible that, with the benefit of the discussion, the Board would reconsider their vote.

It is unfortunate that this has caused delays in the past but since the public, unlike the other members of the Plan Formulation Work Group, has no vote at the Team level their input at the Plan Form. Work Group is crucial. The Board members feel very strongly on this point and therefore do not give the voting representative at the Plan Formulation Work Group the authority to change any of their votes. They feel that a delay of a month or so is not too much when you are acting in the public's interest. They have the right to the benefit of all the information and to make their own decisions based on their personal expertise of that information. Fortunately these conflicts have occurred only a few times. In most of those, their concerns were addressed sufficiently so they agreed to change their vote, while in others the vote remained and the contract or funding was not approved. Plan Formulation has remained true to their "unanimous consent" policy and respected the Executive Board's opinion in most cases.

E. Executive Board Requests

1. Background

Because the Executive Board is actively involved in the Study process and they are more aware of what is going on they comment from time to time on the validity of certain aspects of the Study. They may comment on the results. They are very concerned with how the Team budgets their money - whether or not the item that is being funded will benefit the public by addressing some of their concerns. Because of this active involvement and the need for complete information and understanding to make an intelligent decision about an issue or funding request the Board may request information from the work group chairman.

2. Description

When a work group chairman gets a request from the

Executive Board it is his responsibility to address that request. In most cases all it takes is a letter which explains his position or provides the information requested. Occasionally he may be asked to attend a Board meeting to be available to answer questions or provide needed expertise.

3. Executive Board Position

In almost all cases the Executive Board's requests have been addressed. The only problem is the time-frame. Some work group chairmen or agencies are very prompt while others take months to respond. This got to be such a problem that the Board asked the Coordinator to send a memorandum to each of the chairmen asking them to respond in some way within 30 days of the receipt of the request. The memorandum asked them simply to respond, to at least acknowledge receipt of the request. Unfortunately this is still not always adhered to. Recently a request for some information was made of the Corps of Engineers, information that should have been readily available. The initial request was made on January 12, 1979 to the District Engineer, a follow-up request was written on Feb 13, 1979. The first response was dated February 14, 1979 stating that it would take several weeks to compile the information. Another request was sent to the Corps on March 12, 1979 urging them to set a firm date for the receipt of the information. The information was finally received on April 16, 1979, more than three months after it was requested.

This example, of course pertains to a request made of the Corps of Engineers and not a work group chairman. But since all of the agencies are involved in the Study it seems appropriate that they should be as cooperative or concerned with good public input as those individuals that are directly involved with the Team such as the work group chairmen.

The Work Group Chairmen have been much more responsible to these requests. Some, of course, are more so than others. They have, on occasion, been requested not only to provide information but to attend board meetings, which are held on Saturdays. They have always been responsive and attended these meetings, some having to travel long distances.

F. Executive Board Recommendations

1. Background

In some cases the Executive Board, upon review of Scope of Work or Work Group Activities, may not agree with some of the aspects of a certain Study or the Work Group's activities. After discussion and evaluation of the situation by all Board members they may decide to make a recommendation pertaining to the subject in question. Based on the information they have and the knowledge and local expertise of the Board members they may recommend changes in a scope of work or perhaps recommend a type of study that they feel the work group should be doing to address a problem or better address a problem that is important to the public.

2. Description

The recommendation that is developed by the Executive Board is sent directly to the appropriate work group chairman with a carbon copy to the Plan Formulation Work Group members, so they are informed. Once again the Board requests some type of response within 30 days.

The Work Group Chairman are then responsible for discussing the recommendation with their work group and providing a response to the Executive Board.

3. Executive Board Position

In most cases the response to the recommendations are prompt and complete. However, it seems that some of them are not really given the consideration they deserve. There are times when they seem to be eliminated because they do not come from "experts". A close examination of the work group appendices will show how many of the recommendations have really been addressed.

G. Executive Board Resolutions

1. Background

From time to time the PPIWG Executive Board has

developed resolutions to submit to the Team. A resolution is defined as being more important than a request or recommendation. Therefore, a resolution is reserved for those issues that the Executive Board feels very strongly about or as a formal, final request when no action is taken on a previous request or recommendation.

2. Description

In most cases these resolutions are handled in the same manner as the requests and recommendations. They are forwarded to the appropriate work group to address.

3. Executive Board Position

In the beginning the Executive Board passed several resolutions - possibly too many. Many of the resolutions could have been in the form of a recommendation as opposed to a resolution. For this reason the Executive Board may have lost a little of its credibility and the term "resolution" meant no more to the work group chairmen than "request" or "recommendation". This encouraged the Executive Board to examine their operating procedures and determine the difference between the three terms. Since that time only two resolutions have been passed; the one pertaining to a complete recreation survey because the public's sentiment is so strong on this issue, and the one in the beginning of this document.

It is hoped that since these definitions have been established and adhered to the work group chairmen will give resolutions the added emphasis they deserve.

A summary of official Executive Board requests, recommendations, and resolutions and the actions taken on each of them follows:

RESOLUTIONS

1. New Type of Dredging Equipment:

"Be it resolved that development of a new type of dredging equipment be initiated by GREAT and scheduled for completion in time for consideration in developing final plans for GREAT which will be submitted to the elements of government and the public."

- passed by Executive Board 6/3/78
- forwarded to P.F.W.G. 6/9/78 - presented to Material & Equipment Needs Work Group
- follow-up memo to M.&E.N.W.G. on status 8/26/78
- response from Irv Olson 10/19/78
- Executive Board did not feel that this response adequately addressed the problem
- P.F.W.G. proposes study to review dredging equipment which will compare and contrast existing equipment, new equipment and potential alterations of equipment to determine which is most applicable to the needs of the GREAT II area - approved at 6/24/79 Team meeting

P.P.I.W.G. Position - It seems that the public was slightly ahead of the Team. In the end the only solution was the one originally suggested by the public.

2. Side Channel Resolution:

"Be it resolved to recommend that GREAT II Study the engineering practicability of a movable type dam (one that can be operated) for each proposed side channel; also that studies of the practicability of providing culverts or other hydraulic structures, in the fixed portion of navigation dams, to improve water quality in back water areas be made.

- passed by Executive Board 7/8/78
- presented to P.F.W.G. 8/28/78 - forwarded to Side Channel Work Group
- written response from Jerry Bade 10/11/78 and his attendance at Executive Board meeting 10/16/78
- discussion of subject at Side Channel Work Group meeting 10/23/78 and resultant memo from Jerry Bade to Board requesting clarification of certain aspects of design of structure 11/20/78
- letter from Mr. Goodell to Jerry Bade answering his questions from the 11/20/78 memo - 12/4/78
- letter to Jerry Bade from Executive Board his response 1/19/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Mr. Bade was most responsive to the request. Do not feel that his detailed questions were justified.

3. Dredged Material - Productive Uses Study:

"Be it resolved to recommend that GREAT II stop any studies, or refrain from approving any studies of dredged material (sand) in attempts to determine productive uses in portland cement concrete, asphaltic concrete, masonry mortar, glass or any other engineering product."

- passed by Executive Board 7/8/78
- presented to Plan Formulation Work Group 8/28/78 - forwarded to Dredged Material Uses Work Group
- response from Jim Case 8/30/78
- Executive Board satisfied with the response - letter to Jim Case 10/22/78

P.P.I.W.G. Position - This was one Resolution that was passed too hastily. Upon investigating the situation further and the discussions with Mr. Case the Board felt that they may have been too hasty in passing the Resolution.

4. Desorption of Pollutants by Mississippi River Muds:

"Be it resolved and recommended that the proposed project be thoroughly reviewed to provide a justification for the project, as it is presently concluded it will practically have no value in developing or executing an improved management plan, and any funds released in the process be allocated to needed productive studies."

- resolution passed by phone poll of Executive Board members (without knowledge of chairman or coordinator) 9/10/78
- Memorandum developed in place of resolution to send to Water Quality Work Group since some Board members were not happy with the procedure mentioned above 10/17/78
- addressed at P.F.W.G. meeting through memo from John Ford 11/9/78

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Some Board members still unhappy with this study. Some feel it is not necessary, some feel that there are better methods that could be used and should have been investigated.

5. Historical Changes in River Control Structures:

"Be it resolved and recommended that GREAT II disapprove, resent or terminate any action of "looking at" these subjects.

- resolution passed by phone poll 9/10/78 (see above)
- memorandum developed by request of Executive Board and sent to Flood Plain Management Work Group 10/17/78
- response from Jim Doesburg 10/18/78
- study had already completed the summer before by two graduate students which were hired through the contract to the State of Missouri

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Once again the information should

have been considered longer before the resolution was passed.

6. Recreation (cottages)

"Be it resolved and recommended that GREAT II revise the Plan of Study to include a study to improve the management of land use in relation to recreational cottages."

- memo sent to Recreation Work Group 9/16/78
- resolution passed by phone poll 9/10/78 (see above)
- resolution formally passed by Executive Board 10/7/78
- resolution sent to Recreation Work Group Chairman 10/16/78
- response from Mr. Brazelton 10/26/78 (draft position statement by Recreation Work Group - has never been finalized)
- Executive Board, as a whole, not satisfied with this response feels much of the position statements were not based on facts.
- members of the public decided to develop & administer their own survey (Mississippi River Campsite Preservation Association).
- Executive Board asks Coordinator to request list of campsite leases from Corps for this survey 1/6/79
- letter to Col. Mueller requesting list of campsite leases 1/12/79
- second letter to colonel Mueller 2/13/79
- response from R.A. Mattson, Real Estate Field Office stating that they would provide the information 2/14/79
- letter to Mr. Mattson asking him to give a firm date for the availability of the list so the citizens could plan their survey so it could be completed in time to include it in Recreation Work Groups Appendix 3/12/79
- letter to Mr. Brazelton requesting he include the cabin site survey in the Recreation Work Group Appendix 4/9/79
- letter from Don Brazelton stating that the Recreation Work Group would include a discussion of the "cabin site use survey" and cabin site implications 4/19/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - It took much too long to get the list of names and addresses. The survey is supported by the Executive Board to the extent that it is public input and is part of a total Recreation Use Survey.

7. Backwater Areas:

"Be it resolved and recommended that, in addition to the resolution of 7/8/78, the following actions be taken in the study of backwater areas: etc.

- resolution passed by phone poll 9/10/78 (see above)
- was redrafted into memorandum 11/1/78 but could not be agreed on at Executive Board level. Some members did not feel they had the expertise to evaluate the technical aspects of the resolution.
- resolution dropped 11/4/78.

REQUESTS

1. Request for work groups to review Mr. Goodell's comments on Plan of Study 6/5/78
 - response from Recreation Work Group 6/30/78
 - response from Commercial Transportation Work Group 6/12/78
 - Coordinator prepared response and presented it at Executive Board meeting 7/8/78
 - Executive Board satisfied

P.P.I.W.G. Position - This was a request to review an individuals comments and must not be confused with comments coming from the Executive Board as a whole.

2. Request for Recreation Work Group and Flood Plain Management Work Group to address problem of land management along the river 6/5/78
 - response from Don Brazelton 6/29/78
 - presence of Don Brazelton and Jim Doesburg at 7/7/78 Executive Board meeting to discuss subject
 - memorandum to Brazelton & Doesburg from Executive Board thanking them for their prompt attention to this request 9/13/78
 - Preliminary Feasibility Report - Sept. 1978 - identifies the Commercial/Industrial Development Work Element as one that needs to be addressed
 - Plan Formulation approved a scope of work to address this work element 5/15/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - again it is unfortunate that the Team did not pay more attention to the public's comments. They could have addressed this item much sooner and much more completely.

3. Water Quality Recommendation - Water Quality Work Group give attention to the possible degradation of water quality associated with barge navigation operations by
 - a) reviewing the data that currently exists with respect to other waterways and determining the applicability of such data to the Upper Mississippi.
 - b) Considering the initiation of studies of this potential water quality problem on the Upper Mississippi.

- sent to Water Quality Work Group 2/13/79
- Work Group Chairman advised Coordinator to review studies done in GREAT I 3/14/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Response could have been slightly more formal. Many members of Executive Board are not familiar with those studies done by GREAT I.

4. Request an assessment of Water Quality as it pertains to water contact sports now and in the future.
 - sent to Recreation, Water Quality and Flood Plain Management Work Groups - no response to date

P.P.I.W.G. Position -

5. Memo to Plan Formulation Work Group suggesting revisions to the GREAT II Recommendations for the 1979 Dredging Season pertaining to disposal on proposed wilderness areas.
 - sent to Plan Formulation members 4/7/79
 - discussed and rejected at Plan Formulation Work Group meeting 4/10/79 - see minutes of that meeting for details

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Coordinator was present at P.F.W.G. meeting and felt that the recommendation was given sufficient consideration.

6. Memo to Work Group Chairmen requesting their evaluation of the trip to Waterways Experiment Station.
 - sent to work group chairmen 4/9/79
 - response from Mark Ackelson (Plan Formulation Work Group) 4/20/79
 - response from Jim Doesburg (Flood Plain Management Work Group) 4/20/79
 - response from Jerry Bade (Side Channel Work Group) 4/20/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - This was very important to Board members because some of them felt that this was a big waste of money, when considering the studies that have been turned down for lack of funding. The responses that did come in were very much appreciated and very enlightening.

7. Memo requesting Mr. Oetken's concerns pertaining to levee maintenance and recreational use be addressed and chairmen make arrangements to speak with him.
 - memo sent to Recreation, Flood Plain Management, Fish & Wildlife, and Commercial Transportation Work Groups 4/18/79
 - Mr. Oetken invited to attend and speak at work group meeting
 - response from Plan Formulation Work Group 7/17/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Mr. Oetken's problem was given sufficient consideration.

8. Letter to Colonel Mueller encouraging the Corps to provide the needed leadership to the Material & Equipment Needs and Dredging Requirements Work Groups to assure the successful completion of their work group tasks.

- letter sent 7/20/79

P.P.I.W.G. Position - The leadership quality of these work groups has improved. We just hope it isn't too late to do any good.

9. Recommendation regarding channel maintenance equipment. "P.P.I.W.G. II recommends that GREAT cause studies to be made at either one or both locations, of the effectiveness of readily movable/portable "wing dams" and "pile-dams" to supplement other management techniques to maintain the channel"

- Sent to Dredging Requirements and Material & Equipment Needs Work Group 7/16/79
- no response from either work group but discussion at August Plan Form. meeting and Steve VanderHorn (M.&E.N.W.G.) was directed to address
- sent Steve VanderHorn copy of memo 8/15/79
- response from Material & Equipment Needs Work Group 9/12/79
- Board accepted response, asked Mr. Goodell to review technical aspects and answer some questions M.&E.N.W.G. may have

P.P.I.W.G. Position - Hopefully this recommendation is getting the attention it deserves and is not being confused with other methods or techniques. Let's hope they don't decide to test it as a possible channel maintenance aid a few years from now.

H. GREAT II's General Response to Public Input

1. Background

Public Participation is a legal requirement of any Federal study in accordance with the Principles and Standards of the United States Water Resources Council. The purpose of public participation is to provide input to and receive information from GREAT during the study as authorized by Section 117, of the Water Resources Act of 1976.

2. Description

A description of the various methods for handling

public input in the study are described in the preceding sections.

3. IPIWG Executive Board Position

Response to general public input has been good as far as we can tell. The problems that were identified by the general public in the beginning of the study have been addressed. A further review of the final recommendations and work group appendices will show exactly how these problems have been addressed.

The Executive Board also feels that in many cases the expertise that is available in the public sector has not been used to its full extent. There are many "local experts" that could help work group members describe and understand the problems more completely. There are also many individuals with much valuable experience that are not being utilized. It is hoped that in the future these people will be contacted to aid in the development of site plans, to determine areas for dredged material stockpile, to develop plans for subjects in need of further study, etc. Many times it is difficult for the individuals to justify the actions being taken by a state or agency in his area when he feels his experience makes him more of an expert in that particular area - and sometimes he is right.

REFERENCES
LIST OF PPIWG TECHNICAL APPENDIXES

1. GREAT Is Reaching Out To The People (January, 1978)
2. PPIWG Executive Board Meeting Minutes (April, 1978 - May, 1980)
3. GREAT II....A Summary of Public Concerns (February, 1979)
4. 1980 Town Meeting Report (July, 1980)
5. GREAT - PPIWG Workshop Report (May, 1979)
6. River Currents Newsletters (January, 1978 - October, 1980)
7. GREATResponds To The People (August, 1978)
8. Contractor's Phase B Report (October, 1978)
9. Contractor's Phase C Report (October, 1979)

Copies of all of the above reports are on file with the Rock Island District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Clock Tower Building, Rock Island, Illinois; the Upper Mississippi River Basin Commission, 7920 Cedar Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Dan McGuiness and Associates (author), 15528 80th Street South, Hastings, Minnesota.

